

EAARTH FIRST!

EOSTAR EDITION

Vol. IV, No. IV

March 20, 1984

THE NO-COMPROMISE ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

ONE DOLLAR



BURGER KING PROTEST SET

By Mike Roselle

In light of the growing concern over the rapidly accelerating rate of tropical deforestation worldwide and on this continent, and the enthusiasm created by John Seely's recent visit to this country, Earth First! will launch its international rainforest campaign on April 28th during Earth Week.

Plans are now being made for nationwide demonstrations against the fast food corporations responsible.

After a great deal of research and input from the various meetings held during the Road Show, Earth Firsters will be turning their attention to BURGER KING. Through their practice of importing cheaper Central American beef, BURGER KING may be the single largest factor in rainforest destruction on this continent.

By focusing attention on BURGER KING, we hope to expose the industry-wide practice of importing lower quality beef from Central America. Importation of this fast food burger beef is the major cause of the conversion of tropical rainforests into cow pasture. This highly destructive process displaces aboriginal people, disrupts local economies and causes irreparable damage to once lush and diverse ecosystems (see *EFF* Nov. 1, 1983). YOU ARE EATING RAINFOREST IN YOUR FAST FOOD BURGERS.

In launching this campaign, Earth

First! will be working with the newly-formed Rainforest Action and Information Network, which will have participating groups in

over 30 countries. We will become part of a growing movement to stop rainforest destruction worldwide.

Originally our research centered on the largest of the fast food giants - McDonald's. They have over 7,000 outlets worldwide but while their foreign operations are using rainforest beef, there has been no evidence to link their domestic operations with the Central American beef trade. Some researchers are convinced that they are not involved. At any rate, the absence of substantial proof makes them a poor target.

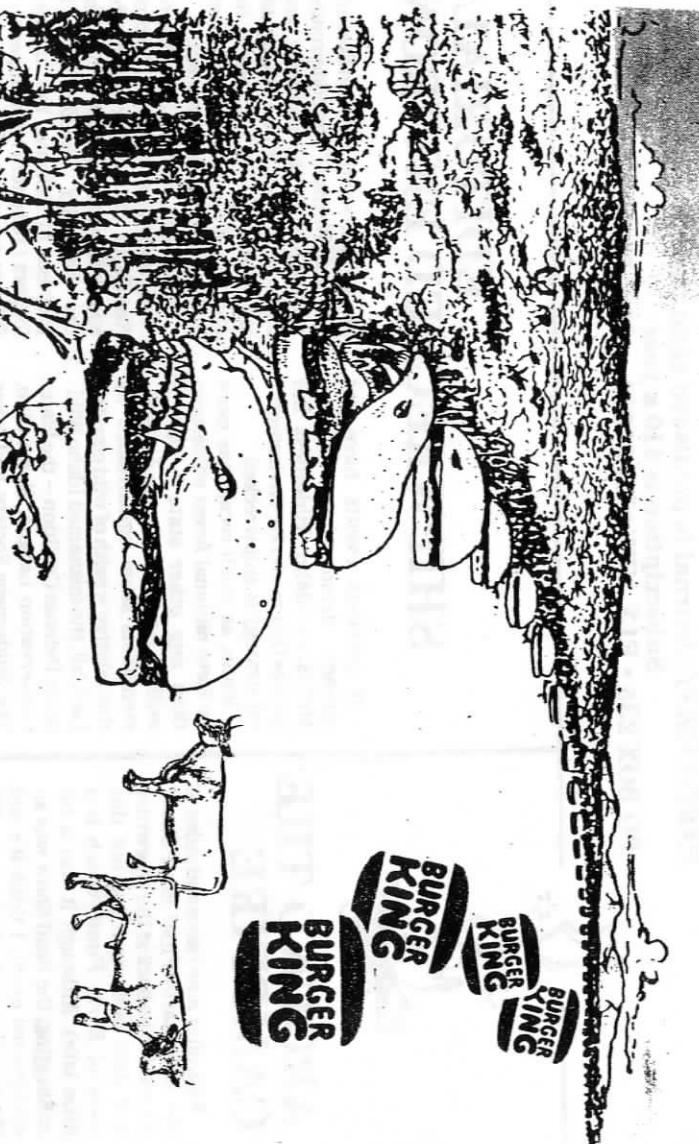
BURGER KING represents an entirely different situation. BURGER KING is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pillsbury Co. company and operates over 3,000 restaurants in the US, Europe, Latin America, Hong Kong, Guam and the Bahamas. Revenues from these operations account for about 50% of Pillsbury's total profitability. Other interests include Green Giant, Totino's Frozen Pizza, Ballard flour and a long list of other products. Agribusiness as usual.

BURGER KING is widely known to use rainforest beef. Economists at the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, have told us about BURGER KING purchasing agents in Central America. They own meat blending plants in Florida where the beef is unloaded. In an interview conducted in 1981, BURGER KING personnel cited Costa Rica as one of their sources of beef.

Recently they have chosen to

clam up on the subject, stating flatly that the information we seek "is

continued page 5



FOREST DEBATE HEATS UP

In late February, U.S. Forest Service Region 6 Forester Jeff Simmon announced an immediate moratorium on timber sales and other developments in roadless areas in Washington and Oregon's national forests. Although rumors that Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John Crowell would overturn the ruling have persisted, at the time of this writing the former chief lawyer for Louisiana Pacific has not taken any action.

The decision was a direct result

of the statewide Oregon RARE II

lawsuit filed during the previous year by the Oregon Natural Resources Council. The lawsuit was based on the inadequacy of the Forest Service's RARE II final EIS.

In previous cases in California,

Oregon and Washington, a Federal Judge ruled that the development of roadless areas was a direct violation of the National Environmental Policy Act. Simmon's decision is an important indication that the Freddies are getting weary of losing lawsuits.

At first glance, Simmon's decision would seem to be a major victory for Wilderness advocates. However, the moratorium will only be in effect

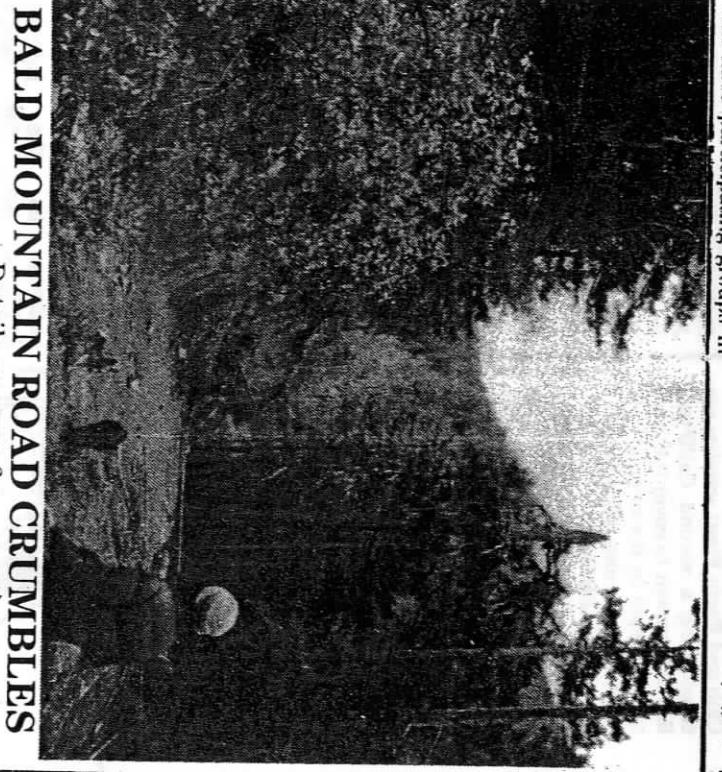
until the Oregon and Washington Congressional Delegations succeed in passing statewide Wilderness bills into law. Each bill will likely declare the RARE II final EIS to be legally sufficient and thus immune to further legal action, therefore opening the door to the immediate resumption of the USFS war against defacto wilderness and old growth timber in the Pacific Northwest.

SAVE THE TUOLUMNE RALLY

John Muir's Birthday, April 21, Noon

ED ABBEY HUEY JOHNSON
Jonathon Richman Johnny Sagebrush
California Zephyr Cecelia Ostrow
Katie Lee Dave Foreman
Kathy Crist Bill Devall
Doug Peacock Bill Oliver
Ben Shanks

San Jose Family Camp, off Hwy 120
Near Yosemite Park
Call 916-343-6547 for information.



BALD MOUNTAIN ROAD CRUMBLES

Details on page 6

INSIDE
* Solomon Islands pg 4
* Oregon RARE II Suit pg 6
* Dave Brower pg 12
* Tree Spiking pg 14
* 1984 Road Show pg 16

EARTH FIRST!

"NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!"

EARTH FIRST! Journal is published eight times a year.

Subscription is \$10 a year
PO BOX 235 • ELY, NEVADA 89301 • (702) 289-8636



AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

Well, after nine thousand miles of the 1984 Earth First! Road Show, it's good to be back at the typewriter and light table cranking out this issue of *Earth First!* (which is a little late). Although it was a bit exhausting, the Road Show was an exceptional event. I think it's laid the foundation for a dynamic EF! movement across the country. John, Cecilia, Mike and I would like to thank all the fine folks who diligently promoted the Road Show in their areas and who made it such a great success. The expressions of support, solidarity and like-mindedness we received from the hundreds of people we talked with was most encouraging. We hope to see you all again.

The Road Show dealt with action and action is what is on line for the next several months. Our April 21 Save The Tuolumne Rally with Ed Abbey, Huey Johnson, Katie Lee, Johnny Sagebrush and a host of others could be a record Earth First! blowout. Don't miss it if you're in the neighborhood. Our most ambitious project to date will be the nationwide demonstrations against Burger King on April 28. Mike Roselle has been burning the midnight oil putting that together. You can take part in our campaign for the preservation of the Central American rainforest wherever you live — just get in touch with Mike here in Chico.

This summer, we're going to turn the focus of our National Forest Wilderness campaign on the Cabinet-Mountains Wilderness Area in northwestern Montana where big mining companies are taking dead-eye aim on this critical habitat for grizzly. Our 1984 Fourth of July Round River Rendezvous will be in northwestern Montana and we will begin direct action this summer to save the Cabinets. See the next issue of *EF!* for details.

The other — by Professor Bill Devall — is about the greatest living American conservationist: David Brower. Brower certainly counters the popular notion that you naturally sell-out as you get older. He's never done it. We ain't gonna either.

— DF

SHIPWRECKED ENVIRONMENTALISM

If previous events have not already demonstrated it, Jim McClure's Idaho Wilderness Bill proves that moderate environmentalists seem shipwrecked.

Idaho, as you'll recall, has more de facto national forest wilderness than any other state — over 8 million acres. But some environmentalists seem embarrassed by this relative wealth of wild country. Last fall, the misnamed Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition — the Idaho Conservation League, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, and other groups — proposed that only 2.9 million acres of this magnificent remnant of wild America be preserved. And they almost apologized for asking for that much.

They were merely following the party line: be different, be "reasonable," don't ask for "too much," for gosh sakes don't be an "extremist" — you might unleash an anti-wilderness backlash. That strategy (and it has been applied nationally for the last decade) was that by conservationists bending over backwards to accommodate the wilderness-despoilers, the Idaho Congressional Delegation would propose only a moderately bad bill.

But in truth, being a wimp serves

only one purpose: your enemy feels

disgust for you when he smashes

your teeth down your throat.

And disgust and amusement for the pitiful environmentalists is probably what powerful Senator Jim McClure of Idaho felt this month when he proposed a 526,000 acre wilderness bill for Idaho. (The timber industry proposed more wilderness than that.)

The wilderness movement is on the rocks for lack of vision, courage and leadership. The strategy that has guided the wilderness movement since the so-called Endangered American Wilderness Act is a strategy of weakness. Go to your

theater and see the "Seven Samuri" or "Road Warrior." The compromise philosophy of the cowardly peasants who want to be reasonable with the ravening brigands is the strategy of the leadership of America's conservation movement.

In Oregon, Sierra Club general Resources Council for having the spunk to sue the Forest Service for the blatantly illegal RARE II process. In Arizona, the miners/ loggers / ranchers / developers / ORVers propose half a million acres for wilderness while the environmentalists meekly offer a compromise 1.8 million acre wilderness recommendation. Congressional "environmental champion" Mo Udall knows who's tough in his state. He proposes less than 700,000 acres of wilderness and leaves the great Blue Range Primitive Area out in the cold. The mainstream conservation groups with a fat grant from REI launch "the greatest grassroots wilderness campaign since the Alaska Lands Act" to push the shameful state wilderness bills of 1984 through Congress.

This winter, Howie Wolke and other Earth Firsters tried to get the ball rolling for a real campaign against the Forest Service and for wilderness. We wanted to file a national RARE II lawsuit to stop Forest Service development of roadless areas dead in their tracks. But the Forest Service unwittingly covered their asses well in RARE II. Because the RARE II EIS had individual state supplements, our lawyers tell us that a national RARE II suit would cost about \$100,000 and take a year to prepare. We don't have that money, have no way to even begin to raise it, and in a year it will be a moot point anyway — roadless areas will be trashed and state wilderness bills voiding possible RARE II lawsuits will be passed.

We are going to be stuck with a garbage can-full of poor wilderness bills this year in Congress. The Forest Service is planning to trash out any roadless country that is not protected in those bills. By all rights the battle for national forest wilderness should be over. With wilderness the loser. The forces of industrial tyranny, of humanistic arrogance, sit tall in the saddle. But there's one problem. Some of us are getting off that poorly steered environmental ship that's run aground on the rocks.

Tomorrow is a new day. The battle goes on.

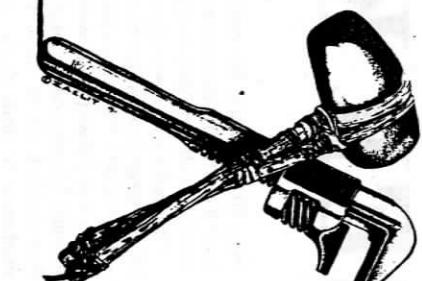
— Dave Foreman

EDITORIAL

It looks dark. But there is hope. Not everybody in Idaho stayed on the wimp ship. The guides and outfitters and the Idaho Wildlife Federation wouldn't support the cowardly proposal of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. They asked for 6 million acres. The American Wilderness Alliance also jumped ship and asked for more. In Oregon, the Audubon Society has refused to buckle under to pressure from the Sierra Club general staff and has joined the Oregon RARE II lawsuit. In Arizona, the Earth First! wilderness proposal of 6 million acres presented by Ed Abbey received support from newspaper writers as the only reasonable compromise. In Utah, more and more people are rebelling against the god-awful "wilderness" bill for that state. Grassroots pressure in California has gotten Sierra Club staff to protest Senator Pete Wilson's additional cuts in an already inadequate House-passed bill — and

—

Marcy Willow, Associate Editor Wildcat Annie Subscription Manager Nancy Morton, Merchandise & Mailing Manager Mike Roselle, Assistant Editor Bill Devall, Contributing Editor Art Goodtimes, Poetry Editor John Seed Australian Correspondent Rick Davis Japanese Correspondent Howie Wolke, National Forests Correspondent Don Presley, Wild Rivers Correspondent Staff: Jack Fisher, Spurs Jackson, Jim Stiles, John Zaitz, Marc Brown, Mad Jack Mailing: Chico EF Group



EARTH FIRST!
Eostar Edition
March 20, 1984
Vol. IV, No. IV

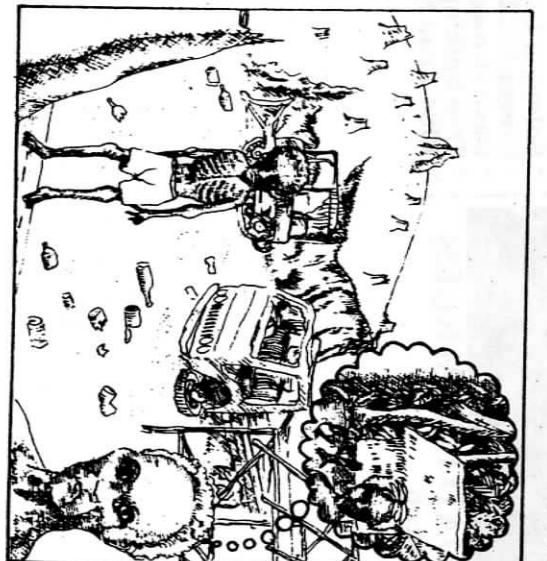
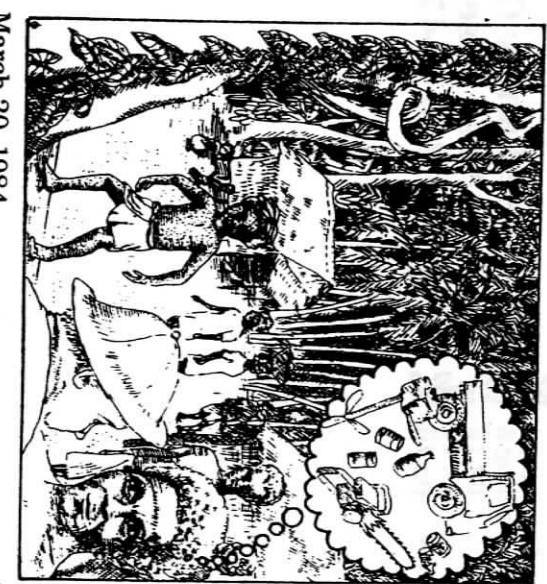
Earth First! The No-Compromise Environmental Journal is an independent publication within the broad Earth First! movement. Entire contents are copyrighted 1984 but we are more than happy to allow reprinting if credit is given. *Earth First!* is a forum for the radical environmental movement and responsibility rests with the respective authors and correspondents. While *Earth First!* does not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of police power. *Agens provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, double-spaced, and sent with an SASE. All contributions should be sent to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435. Dave Foreman, Editor & Publisher Marcy Willow, Associate Editor Wildcat Annie Subscription Manager Nancy Morton, Merchandise & Mailing Manager Mike Roselle, Assistant Editor Bill Devall, Contributing Editor Art Goodtimes, Poetry Editor John Seed Australian Correspondent Rick Davis Japanese Correspondent Howie Wolke, National Forests Correspondent Don Presley, Wild Rivers Correspondent Staff: Jack Fisher, Spurs Jackson, Jim Stiles, John Zaitz, Marc Brown, Mad Jack Mailing: Chico EF Group

Correspondent Rick Davis
Correspondent Howie Wolke, National Forests
Correspondent Jim Stiles, John Zaitz, Marc Brown, Mad Jack Mailing: Chico EF Group

EARTH FIRST! ADDRESSES
For Articles, etc., for *Earth First!*, Clippings, Road Show, Topo Map orders, to correspond with Dave Foreman: 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, California 95926 (916) 343-6547.

CLIPPINGS
Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or subjects of interest to us at 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Thank you!



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, ARTICLES, ETC., FOR *EARTH FIRST!*, CLIPPINGS, ROAD SHOW, TOPO MAP ORDERS, TO CORRESPOND WITH DAVE FOREMAN: 230 W. 7TH AVE., CHICO, CALIFORNIA 95926.

SUBSCRIBE TO *EARTH FIRST!*

DEAR SHIT FER BRAINS.

Letters to the Editor



Dear EF!

Letters to the editor are encouraged. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you wish your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send to

230 West 7th Avenue, Chicago, IL 60607.

Dear EF!

My subscription is about to expire and I don't have the money to splurge right now. Could you front me a subscription until things get together? That you would even consider such a meaningful gesture only serves to reassure me that this group of Tree Huggers is on target.

Oh! What's all this crap about "portraying a good image" in regards to name calling? A Freddie is a Freddie is a Freddie. For my liking Freddie is a Freddie. For the liking the verbiage we use is right on!

— La Canada, CA

(Ed. note: When someone is broke, we ain't in this for the bucks. I also think that the matter of "good taste" has been settled in these pages. We aren't going to clean up our act even if some people consider us the bad girls and bad boys of the environmental movement.)

Dear EF!

Yesterday a guy came into my shop and asked if I could tune-up his Land-Cruiser. I said sure, leave the keys and I'll get to it in an hour or so. When I went out to get the truck there was the talon and upper leg of a red-tailed hawk hanging from the rear-view mirror. Enclosed are 6 Toyota pistons, maybe the guys can hang them on your rear-view mirrors.

— Mr. Goodmanen

Dear EF!

Here's a letter I got from my Congressman, Doug Bosco, on the California Wilderness Bill. Look at the last paragraph: "I can assure you that I have not sold out to the timber industry on this issue. In fact, most of the criticism of my proposals has come from the timber industry and other development interests — not from conservationists."

I gotta get moving — I'm a trucker and my load is going to Kansas. We don't need any more roads anywhere. I've been on the road 6½ years and I know I'll never see them all. We don't need any more roads than one person could see in a lifetime. We already have too many! I love getting out of my truck for a few weeks and walking — touching ground. Hearing stuff besides my damn engine. Thanks for your help in keeping, and hopefully adding to, the amount of space just for feet (especially for non-human feet!).

— April Showers

California

Dear EF!

It may come as a surprise to you that here in Boulder, the land of toto, porches and self-indulgent spirituality, there is an interest in saving what's left of our environment. (Our Public Library has decided that *Earth First!* might be of interest to people here and has agreed to display it. Here's \$10 for their subscription.

— Manley Fonte-Weire

(Ed. note: Thanks. Good idea. May be some of the rest of you would like to subscribe for the library in your community.)

Dear EF!

I saw the Road Show in Gainesville, Florida, on Feb. 9th and I found your group most inspiring. The speakers, John Seed and Dave Foreman, were wonderful and Cecelia's singing was just beautiful. It was a very moving evening and I'm glad you all exist.

— APP

Dear EF!

In regards to the El Paso gentleman who pleads that we perform like professionals: I believe this is laudable, but unfortunate. As long as we play the ball game by *their* rules we will get their respect (perhaps) but more likely thinly veiled contempt. It, unfortunately, is true in all human society that only when the established structure gets their cages rattled sufficiently that they are willing to accommodate change. The only bad thing about being a good sport is that you have to *lose* to prove it and they are quite willing to keep us as good sports.

Here's \$25 for your National Forest Campaign. I wish I could send more but I am now retired and reduced in income. What I can scratch up now and then will go to Earth First! Keep up the excellent work.

— Brookfield, Wisconsin

Dear folks:

I've enclosed a copy of *The Grapewine* for your perusal. I try to provide as much up-to-date, reliable information as I can on boycotts, so people can "vote with their dollars." I started *The Grapewine* two years ago, because I saw the link between what I bought and the practices of the companies involved. I really didn't want to support IBM's aid to apartheid South Africa, or Campbell's exploitation of migrant workers, etc. But how to know what effect my dollars had? So I started *The Grapewine* to provide others with that information.

If you hear of any boycotts (concerning animal rights or anything else) please also let me know and I'll spread the word.

— Osha Davidson, Editor

Ames, Iowa 50010

Dear EF!

ON THE EDGE by the Head of Joaquin, Right on! I'll never forget a few years ago a truly sickening sight. While working in the woods one day I caught wind of a terrible smell. I followed the smell and found the skinned body of a grey squirrel hanging from a branch. Bait. A steel trap's grip and the cat pulled its paw away. She sat motionless with the blood running from the gash but an instant later had disappeared into the brush. Whatever slim chance the cat may have had was more than what awaited her if left in the trap.

A few months later a trapper was telling me how they had to trap predators or they would "over populate" and presumably we'd be up to our armpits in bobcats and how cruel Mother Nature is compared to trapping. He made it sound like he was some sort of god-head who was doing this noble act to spare wildlife the horror of survival and performing a service to mankind in the bargain.

Well, I'd like to add another suggestion to Joaquin's list. Place bear traps (they make these, too) in bear spots; the prey will, of course, escape but the hide's probably not worth much, trash animal, you know. This may help thin out the overpopulating trapper.

Leghold traps are medieval tools of torture, indiscriminate, destructive, needless.

— Oregon

Dear Dave, John, Mike and Cecelia:

Thank you so much for bringing the Road Show to CU. That was one of the most dynamic and heartfelt presentations we've ever sponsored and the audience response was overwhelming. I hope you saved enough energy for the rest of your tour!

— Mary Weber

Dear EF!

Thank you for sending me a copy of your newspaper. I did not have to read far to understand just where Earth First! stands on the issue of conservation: "Let's not forget Jim Watt... Ann Gorsuch, let's knot them around Ronald Reagan's neck so he'll never be free of their stench." (p.2 Samhain edition). Now that's direct. Although I respect Sierra Club and FOE and the others and realize that to be effective in Washington one has to be restrained and deferent (not to mention rich) these bold words by EF! that ring with heroic honesty bring a smile to my lips and satisfaction to my heart. Action is what counts of course, and as a patriotic, hairy-palmed, techno-industrial flunkie, direct confrontations and discreet subversive activities have always been in my blood. You have gained another supporter.

— MB

Dear EF!

I HAVE THOUGHT OF ANOTHER FEATURE for *Earth First!* A "Trip Column." It would serve as a way for us isolated Earth Firsters to find like-minded traveling companions. I don't know about you, but a backpacking trip with a bunch of nuclear weapons physicists is more than I can handle! (Out here where I live, there are no alternatives either. I'm sure there are other Earth Firsters who are in a similar predicament when it comes to finding traveling/hiking companions.

A "Trip Column" could be started, somewhat like the "Sleep Cheap" column. People could write in with a description of the trip(s) which they wanted to take (anything from a day trip to a three-month expedition) and an address. Anyone who is interested could contact that person and make arrangements.

One of the greatest pleasures of a hiking trip is being out with a small group of people who think and feel the same way you do. It is also an excellent way for us Earth Firsters to get to know one another and to come up with novel ideas for eco-defense. After all, both Earth First! and the legendary Monkey Wrench Gang were formed during wilderness outings.

As an example of a trip: I have wanted to go to Alaska for several years, but have been unable to get a group of people together. I have planned to drive up the Alcan, taking 5-6 weeks, and doing many short backpacking trips both along the way and in Alaska itself. However, I would be interested in other ideas. This trip will require considerable advance preparation, so serious inquiries only, please. Write or call.

— Alaska Trip

828 Pine Street

Los Alamos, NM 87544

(505) 662-6997

Dear "Shit Fer Brains" (!),

You, Cat Tracks and Grizzly Den all feel that the U.S. Forest Service "sucks," is "the enemy" and (unprintable, etc.), so what in blue blazes must you think of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management?

— Elliott Bernshaw

a "sunshine environmentalist"

(Ed. note: There are some fine folks working for the BLM — as there are working for the Forest Service — but the Bureau of Livestock and Mining doesn't merit any more praise from us than do the Freddies. Check the Nov. 1, 1982, issue of EF! for an in-depth look at BLM. Maybe we need to come up with a name for the BLM like we have "Freddie" for the Forest Circus. Any suggestions?)

Dear EF!

I approve very much of your non-violent action to protect Mother Earth, and express my solidarity to you.

I do not know how many mem-

bers your organization has through-

out the U.S. and abroad, but I hope

that the number should multiply

by thousands in the future. The

situation really calls for it. Debas-

ing, etc., is accelerating to a degree never

seen before.

Reading a back issue, I find that many writers urge for the declaration of certain areas as wilderness areas, or for protection of unspoiled areas by prohibition of road con-

struction, etc. My God! I agree with you! You are really onto an urgent matter!

MANKIND CANNOT SURVIVE UNLESS ECOLOGICAL BALANCE IS RESTABLISHED IN THE BIGGER PART OF THE WORLD.

A nuclear war can surely kill all life on this planet. That may happen tomorrow, in a year, in ten years or never. We never know. But one thing is for sure: Pollution and devastating result of Mother Earth shall surely be the same, unless we turn down this materialistic, industrial,

10 to 15 years ago. Norwegian authorities (I am a Norwegian myself) started investigating the

problem of increasing acidity of Norwegian rivers and lakes. It was soon found that sulfuric fume gases brought by the winds from industrial areas in Germany and Great Britain were the cause of con-

tamination.

The contamination that started in the southern part of the country has steadily spread farther to the north, and nowadays, there is hardly a single river or a lake that is

not affected.

In Germany more than 30 percent of all the forests are dead or dying, and it is spreading northward, threatening Scandinavian forests.

Of course, industry is not the only source of pollution. Modern farming is also detrimental, yes, fatal in the long run, to Mother Nature. Artificial nutrients kill all biologic life in the soil, leaving it a mere mineral substance. Besides this, nutrients end up in watersheds bringing biological out of the natural order.

If we want to live, just put the question: "What about the food that shall nourish our bodies?"

It is a paradox that *Homo sapiens* being the most intelligent creature on earth is about to spoil and lay waste a planet so splendid in diversity and bounty.

Is there any chance then to turn development, can we do without all the materialism we are surrounded by? YES, SURE! We can very well do without much of the industry, we can do without nuclear plants (and weapons). Farming can be done in either of several ways without using artificial nutrients or pesticides, and so on. All public and private consumption can be cut to a fraction, leaving more healthy and happy people.

If we want to listen to the earth we could also listen to traditional indigenous peoples.

If we could live as did for example the Indians of America, nature would last forever, and we would all be Earth Firsters.

And that would not be to go backward in development, but forward.

— O. Rana

Sweden

SOLOMON ISLANDERS PROTECT RAINFOREST

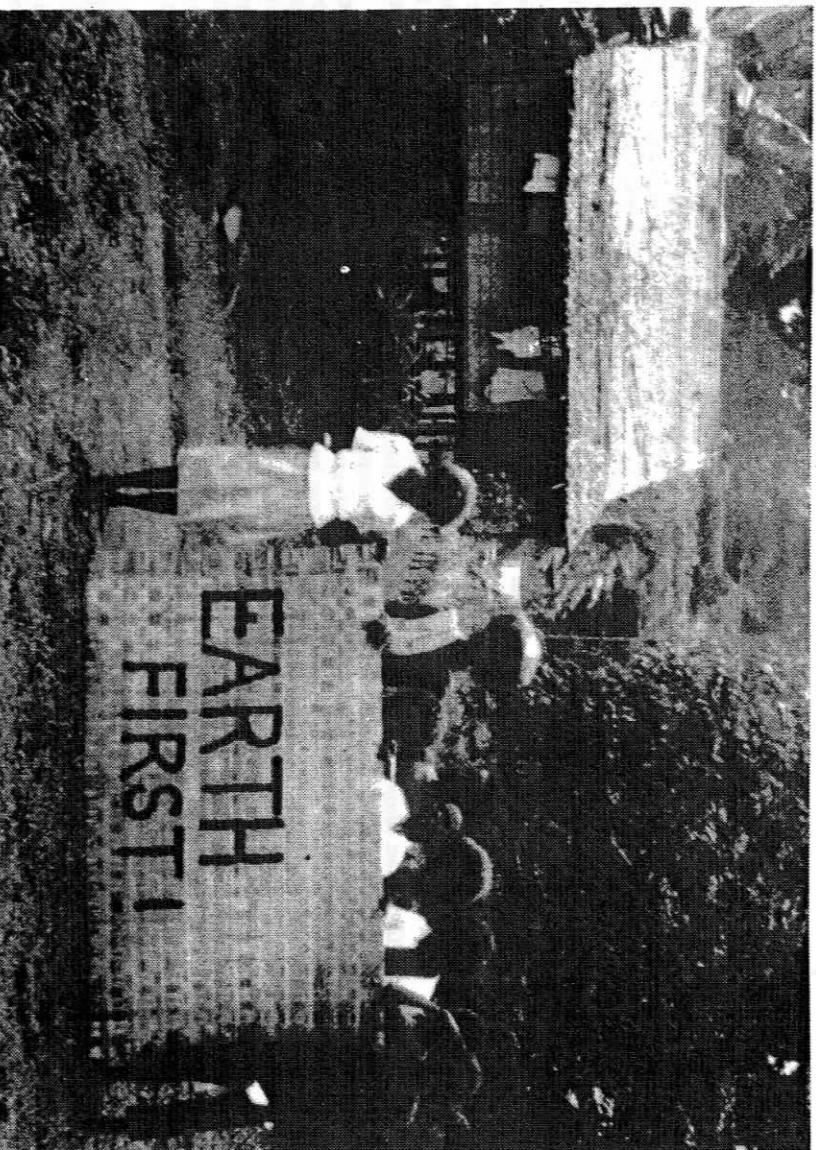
by John Seed

"Saving the tropical forests is the world's most important conservation priority," Dr. Lee Talbot, Director-General, International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The Solomon Islands are a double chain of quiescent and extinct volcanoes running some 400 miles southeast of Bougainville (which is east of New Guinea). Lying on either side of latitude 10°S and surrounded by some of the deepest oceans in the world the Solomons have spectacular shorelines varying from extremely deep sounds, through coral reefs to some of the biggest lagoons in the world. Large volcanic craters, sometimes at sea level, are still hot to walk on with boiling mud pools and jets of sulphureous gas. Twenty-four forest types, ranging from tall lowland tropical rainforest to moss forests in the high mountains, cover the Islands from the sea shore to the highest peak at 2,450 metres.

Isolation and a small population has maintained the naturalness and beauty of the Solomon Islands. Although "discovered" by the Spanish in the fifteen hundreds, it was almost four centuries before further contact, when Australian "Blackbirders" exported 30,000 Islanders for the sugar plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The single biggest development came with Lever Brothers taking over coconut plantations for their soap factory in Sydney. By 1907 Levers had leases on over 300,000 acres of the Solomon Islands and had persuaded the British Colonial Office to extend these leases from 99 to 999 years! Fortunately for the local people, very little of this land was developed by Levers. However, in 1961 Lord Cole, Chairman of Unilever visited the forests before the customary owners demanded the return of their land. Unilever prevailed upon the Colonial Government to waive regulations that required logging companies to replant after logging. To this day Unilever exports only whole logs creating minimum local employment and Overseas Aid Agencies have had to fund reforestation programmes. Very sound corporate strategy - socialise the unprofitable section of the industry (i.e., reforestation), but keep the profits in private ownership. This waiver is particularly damaging when it is realised that Unilever has over half the annual logging quota for the whole Solomon Islands - a massive 225,000 cubic metres per annum.

93% of the people of these Islands live their lives as subsistence farmers, one family in seven having no cash income whatsoever. The forests provide these villagers with a host of products which disappear when their forest is destroyed. These range from lawyer vine for lashing their buildings together to certain trees from which their canoes are carved. Many wild fruits and animals are part of their diet, and their customary medicines are also found in the forest.



EARTH FIRST!

Traditionally the land is "owned" collectively by communities, and some of these communities are now resisting the logging of their forests. The following story was told to us in a pain-thatched hut in a village named Paradise on the island of New Georgia. The two men interviewed are subsistence farmers aged about 45 and 60. They grow sweet potato, taro and cassava. To pay the \$10 annual head-tax they grow coconuts which they dry for copra. Vincent Vaguni, an executive member of the Western Solomons Provincial Parliament translated it from Roviana language.

Forty of us from Karoga tribe purchased the LPT employees who were bringing in materials to start a new logging camp at Enogae. After chasing the workers we took all LPT's properties in our canoe and transported them to company's ship which was floating nearby.

The white man who was there asked us to go to the other side of the bay, so we all went across. Suddenly, twelve policemen asked: "Who tell you to come?" The Chief of Koroga, Rueben Gambule answered: "It is our own wish to come and chase LPT workers. And this land where LPT's is trying to put up the camp is not LPT's land either. This land is Koroga Land and it's for us Koroga tribe." After bits of talking and questions, the police then ordered us to go to Temarae and to wait for them there.

When all of us arrived, the police continued investigating the matter. The big man of the police said that we had gone against the law, so we'll go to court.

After three days or so, a boat of policemen arrived arresting us to Mundia Court hearing. The court told us:

March 20, 1984

"You are wrong. You made a mistake so you will go to prison." All forty of us were being charged with "Unlawful Assembly" and were sent to prison in Honiara for two months.

After being in prison for two months, we returned home to see our families. While we were in prison, LPT's had gone back to Enogae and actually put up the camp where houses, employees and logging machinery occupied the whole area of land which we had stopped them from doing.

We had gone to prison for our land and LPT's had actually started logging, we felt that if we just keep quiet, then LPT will ruin our land about that was to spoil and burn LPT's properties. The warning has gone. We don't hide these things.

It happened that very early in the morning after walking in the bush all night, two hundred and ten of us from Paradise and Jericho within Koroga tribe went to Enogae and started to wake people in their houses. We warned them to bring their belongings to somewhere that was safe. We told them that we were going to burn the houses, bulldozers, cranes, trucks and nothing will be left except Koroga land.

Some women were very frightened, but we told them that we were not going to kill them or do any bodily harm to anyone, except LPT's properties. The workers then didn't be afraid. Everyone was burning houses. LPT's workers also helped us to burn the houses and machinery which was very amazing.

to see them doing that. We were glad some LPT's workers helped us and also advised us how to burn the caterpillars.

Two policemen were there couldn't do anything to us except they were just watching the flames up in the air then ran away into the bush to Munda. We chew betel nut with LPT workers and watch it burn. We then returned home.

Very early in the next morning Field Force arrived holding guns and went around Paradise Village asking us who were at Enogae. No one was talking to the policemen. We just stay quiet.

Those of us who raid Enogae were not afraid of the police with guns, because we wished to die in serving our trees and lands. The Field Force investigate the matter. They stayed about two days. They could't get anything from us except they arrested seven which appeared in a list forwarded by someone from Enogae who recognised them.

The seven were kept by the police in Gizo for some time waiting for legal advisor. Then court decides seven go to prison for two years, so our seven people went to prison. Our wish was to all go to prison for the sake of our lands and forest. We don't like those seven to go by themselves.

The logging company, LPT is Levers Pacific Timbers, a subsidiary of Unilever. Unilever trades in some 90 countries and has an annual turnover of over \$10 billion. They estimate that \$1 million damage was caused.

A week after the raid, the Western Solomons Provincial Government passed a motion (without dissent) calling on all Unilevers

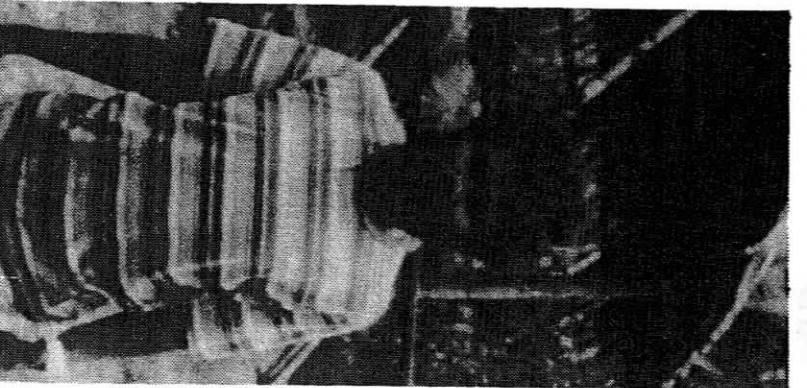
subsidiaries to get out of the province. There has been no response from the company and LPT's still export over 200,000 Cu.M. of rainforest logs annually from New Georgia to Japan. They have not, however, attempted to return to Koroga Land and the clearing at Enogae has now been resettled by Koroga people, who have planted gardens and orchards there.

Though Levers claim to have changed their logging practices since the raid, most of the land that they have logged in the Solomon Islands, during the last twenty years lies derelict, eroded, useless, an eerie graveyard covered in vines. The Honiara "News Drum," in its story about the raid mentioned that studies showed that it would cost three times the amount set aside annually (from royalties) to replant forests, mainly because of the cost of brushing or clearing the pesky merremia (sp.) vine eight times a year lest the trees be choked. And little topsoil left from the normal four to ten inches. Studies have said it would be difficult to grow any commercially valuable product in such soil.

Where reforestation is attempted, it is paid for by aid grants from Australia, N.Z., the E.E.C. - subsidising the loggers, but unable to keep pace with the damage.

The Rainforest Information Centre, Box 368, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480, Australia, is setting up a world rainforest action network and welcomes enquiries.

John Seed of the Rainforest Information Centre has been investigating the destruction of the rainforests by multinational logging companies.



Vincent Vaguni

BURGER KING DEMO (cont)

DATA SHEET

In Latin America as a whole, 7% of the landowners control a surprising 93% of the arable land.

"confidential and not for public discussion position."

Twenty percent of the hamburgers sold in this country are made from rainforest beef. How much is BURGER KING responsible for? (Certainly, people have a right to know.)

Actions are being organized now. To get involved, call your nearest E.F! contact, or get in touch with us in Chico. See the sidebar for details on the April 28 demonstrations.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

On Saturday, April 28 (Earth Day), people concerned with Central American rainforest preservation will demonstrate outside of BURGER KING restaurants across the country. They will call on BURGER KING to cease importing beef from rainforest areas, and will alert the public to the issue. Press releases will be sent to national and local media. Groups in other countries will issue press releases and statements in support of the US BURGER KING action.

As we went to press, groups from Florida to New Hampshire and as far west as Hawaii were planning to participate. Demonstrations were also planned in Australia and possibly other countries.

Types of demonstrations can vary from the kind done in Denmark (see separate story) to simple leafletting. Handout flyers and other support will be provided to local demonstrations from Earth First! This will be the kick-off of our rainforest campaign and we will be working toward a larger, international action sometime next fall. We will be working on this with people from around the world through the newly-formed Rainforest Action and Information Network (RAIN).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Organize a demonstration at BURGER KING in your area.
- Take part in a demonstration at BURGER KING in your area.
- Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper about the Hamburger Connection.
- Write BURGER KING (POB 520783, General Mail Facility, Miami, FL 33152) and urge them to stop destroying rainforest to produce cheap beef.
- Write your US Senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and member of Congress (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) and urge them to support legislation prohibiting the importation of beef from rainforest areas.
- TO TAKE PART OR TO ORGANIZE A DEMONSTRATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL EARTH FIRST! CONTACT LISTED IN THIS ISSUE OR MIKE ROSSETTE EARTH FIRST/RAIN, 230 W 7th AVE., CHICO, CA 95926 (916) 343-6547.

Well over half of the rural families in Central America either own no land or too little to support a family.

Clearly, if Central America's rainforests were being cleared to produce food for a hungry world (as some contend) then systems more productive than extensive cattle production would be utilized.

Studies of pasturelands cleared from rainforests in eastern Mexico demonstrate that the annual amount of beef raised is about 10 lbs. per acre. Compare with 6000 lbs. of shelled corn and 4000 lbs. of root and vegetable crops per acre per year, produced by indigenous people using traditional methods of agriculture.

While food production systems practiced by rainforest inhabitants are, without exception, more productive than the pasturelands replacing them, at least two-thirds of the arable land in Central America is dedicated to cattle production.

Because U.S. companies are able to pay higher prices for beef than are the local consumers, prices are driven up so that few Central Americans are able to afford it. The Central American campesino eats less beef than the North American house cat.

Richard A. Block: University of Michigan School of Natural Resources

"Tropical rainforests in Central America are being cleared to provide room for cattle. The cheaper beef is then exported to the U.S. where the principal buyers are fast food chains."

"What makes this even more tragic is that the cleared land can only support grazing for a short duration. In a matter of years, the cattle producers must clear additional rainforests because the nutrients in the soil are so quickly depleted."

Earthscan: International Institute for Environment and Development

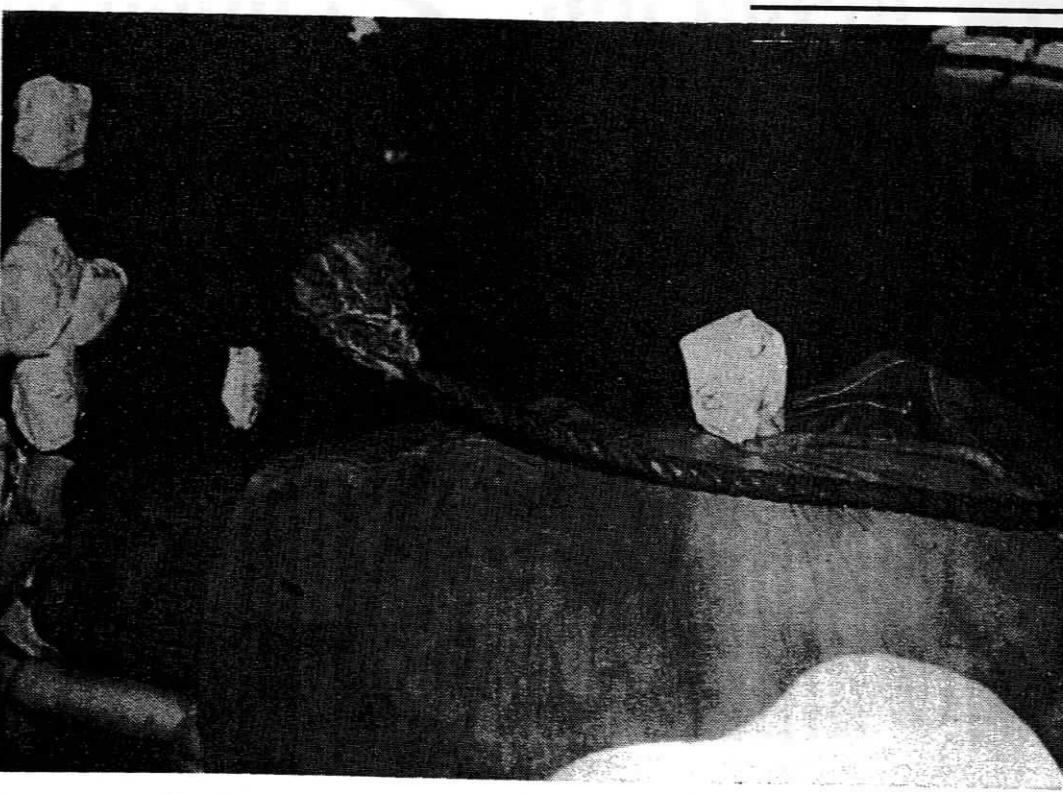
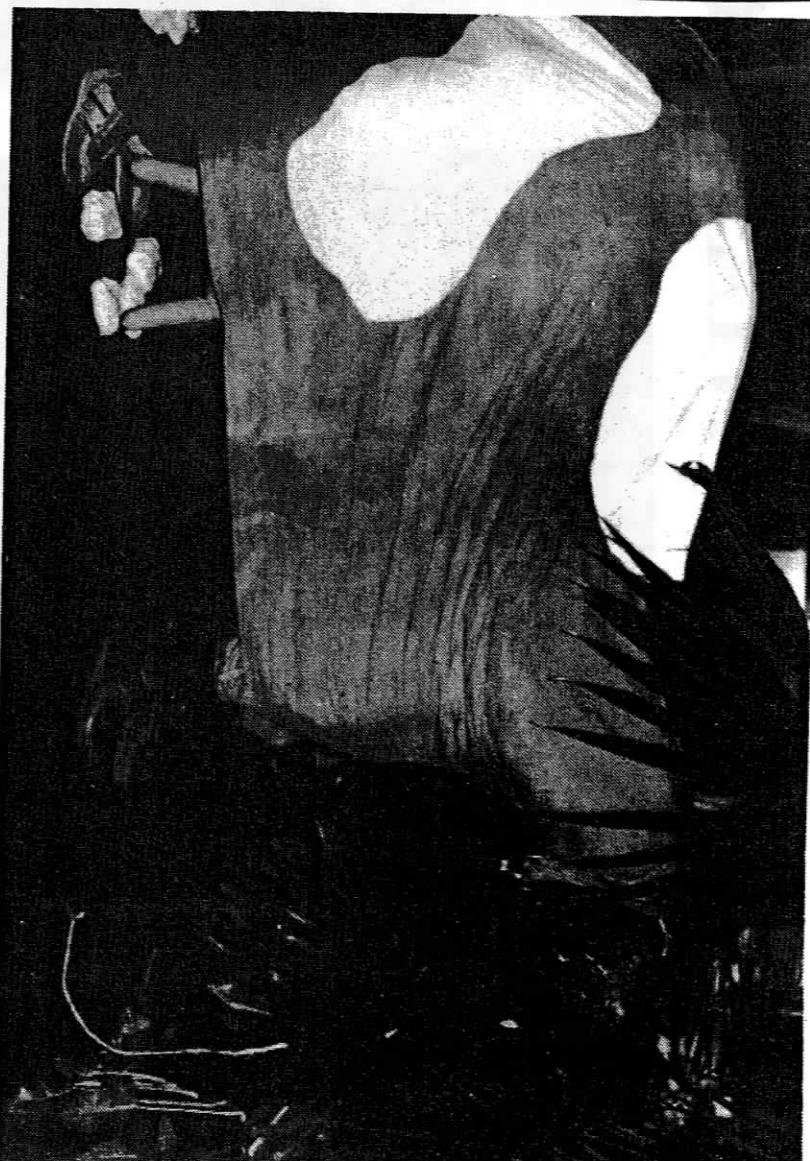
"The United States' voracious appetite for beef and the desire of many Central American politicians and businessmen to be 'rancheros' mean that priceless rainforests are being sacrificed for cheap hamburgers. At the present rate of destruction these forests, whose genetic diversity is providing new anticancer drugs and disease-resistant crops, will be gone by 1990."

Robert H. Holden: Agenda, The Hamburger Connection

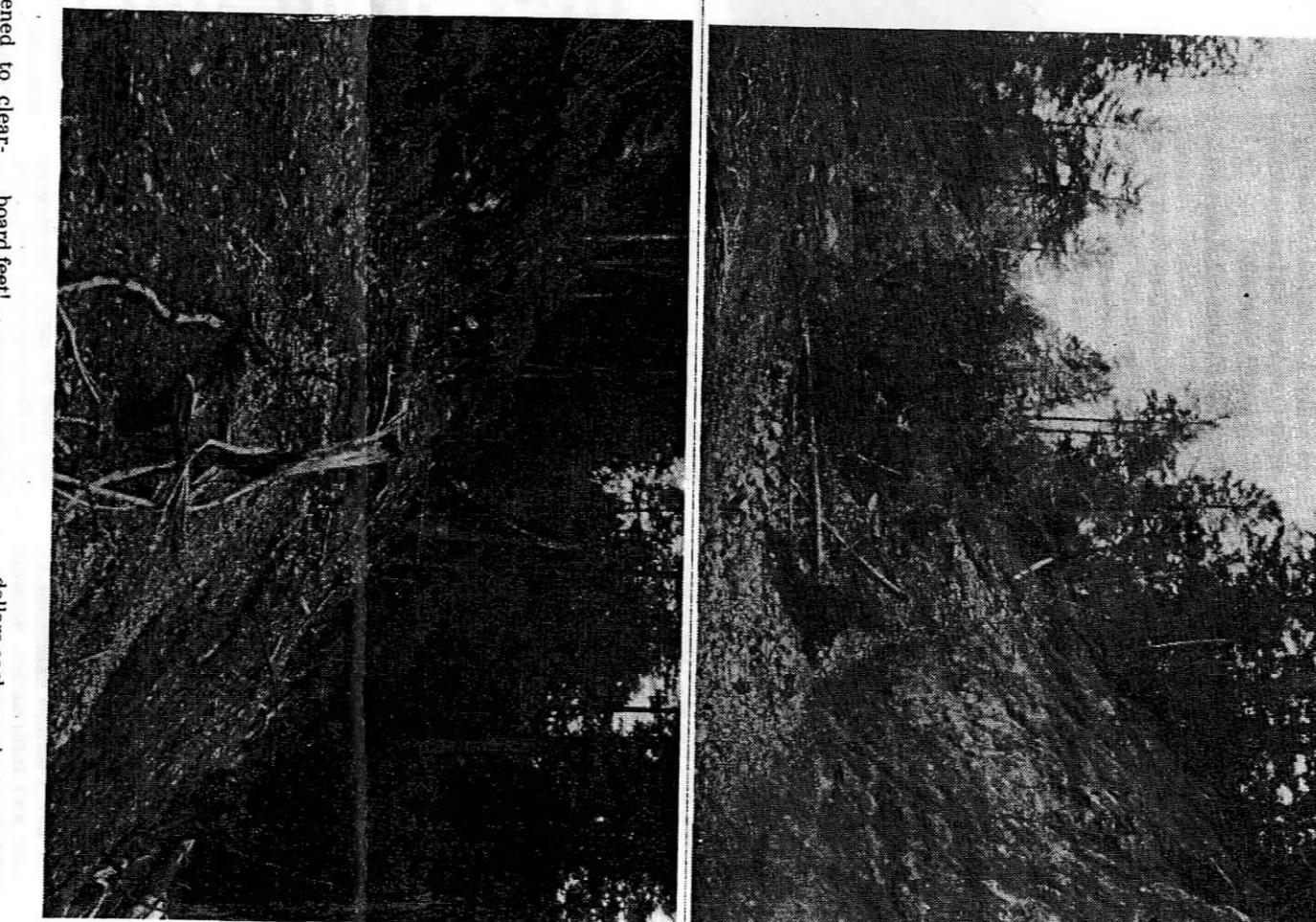
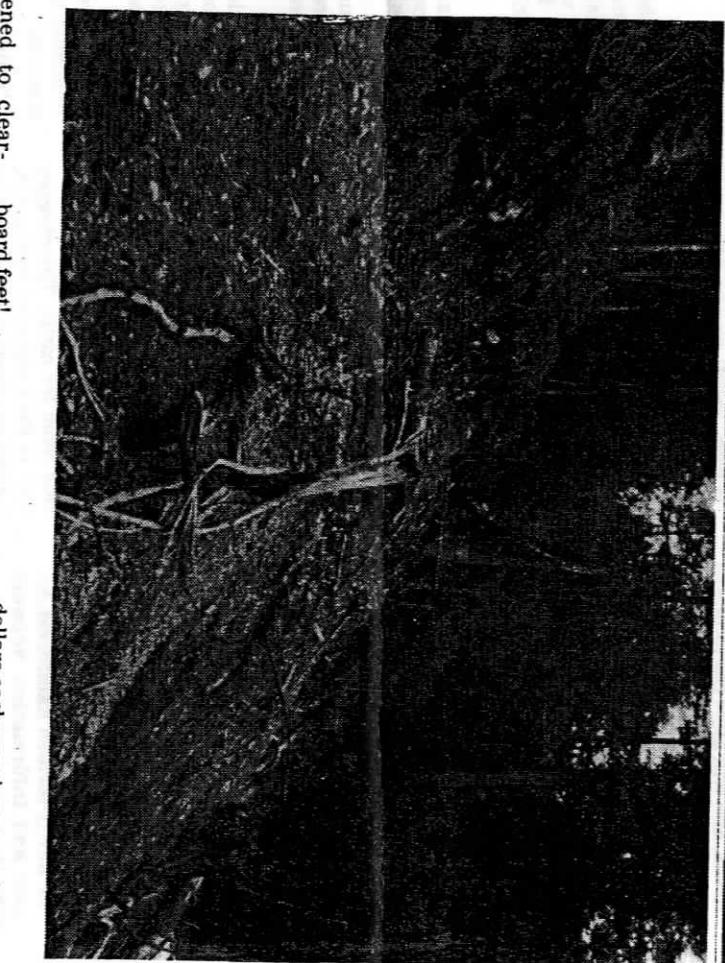
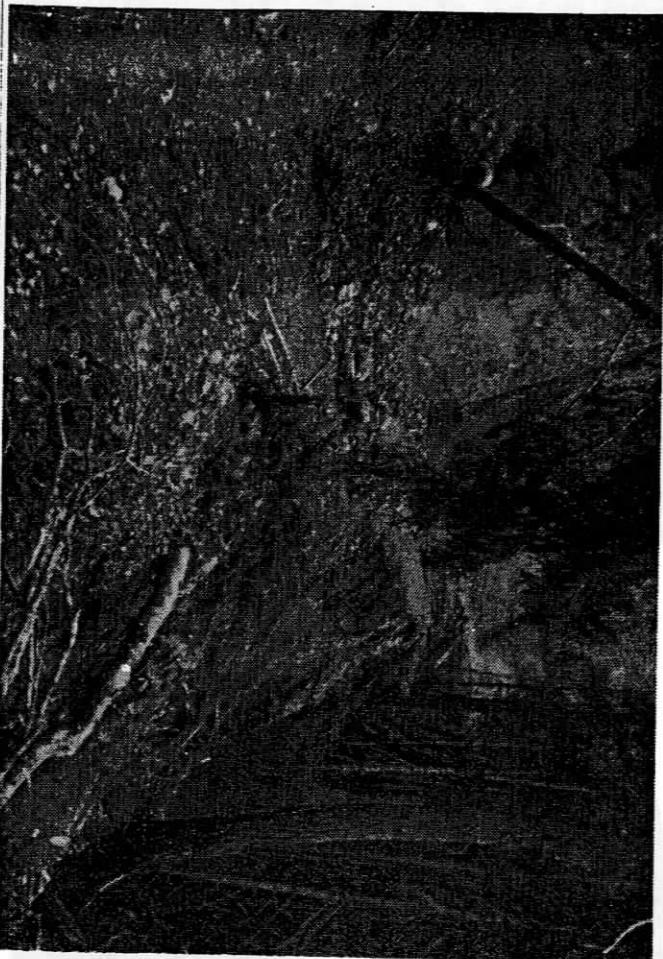
"Until 1960, cattle ranching in Central America existed principally to feed beef to Central Americans. In the last 20 years, however, beef production has doubled and exports have tripled. The U.S. is the principle destination, buying 90% of all Central American exports."

DANES PROTEST McDONALDS

Although the US operations of McDonalds do not appear to be involved with rainforest destruction in Central America, the overseas operations do. When McDonalds opened its first outlet in Denmark last year, Danish biology students were ready. They prepared a two-person paper-mache and cloth cow which paraded outside the McDonalds. The cow was "fed" rainforest leaves from a botanical garden and shit Big Macs behind it.



Bald Mountain Road Crumbles



by Steve Marsden

In spite of a mild winter in Southern Oregon this year the infamous Bald Mt. road has begun to disintegrate. It was only a few months ago that the machines of Forest Service-inspired destruction moved down to the steep ridge that marks the dividing line between the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and the unprotected North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area. Yet in that short time the 6-mile long logging road scar has changed drastically. Large slides of rock, soil and trees have blocked the road in more than a half dozen

places. Culverts have disappeared under collapsed earth and cracks have opened in the road bed. Because of the steep terrain, in many places the debris from the road has fallen hundreds of feet. Below the road lies the upper reaches of the south fork of Silver Creek where, unfortunately, all the wreckage is headed.

Thus fitting, if disastrous, monument to Forest Service "resource management" is only a preview of what would come if the large old growth forests of the North Kalmiopsis were cleared.

miopsis were opened to clear-cutting as planned by the Siskiyou National Forest. The wild streams and lower Illinois river which run through the North Kalmiopsis support large runs of salmon and steelhead. Of course we can be reassured by Forest Service statements that these magnificent fish will "not be adversely impacted." The Spotted Owls, Pine Martens, Goshawks and Wolverines dependent on the virgin rainforest which shelters them can also relax. They will be "managed" at minimum viable populations.

Minimum populations - Maximum

and is awaiting action in U.S. District Court.

"By taking this action, Audubon is showing its strong commitment to the preservation of Oregon forest wilderness," said Daniel Taylor, Regional Representative of the National Audubon Society in Sacramento. "The Forest Service cannot be allowed to continue violating the law."

The suit contends that the Forest Service must prepare an adequate Environmental Impact Statement as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The suit which affects approximately 3 million acres of national forest lands was filed last December by the Oregon Natural Resources Council

for forest habitat base until Congress can decide exactly which areas to protect."

"The ONRC-Audubon suit seeks judicial affirmation of this new agency policy and also seeks to void existing timber sale contracts - something the Forest Service is refusing to do," said Taylor.

"Audubon has identified 3.4 million acres that deserve Wilderness designation out of the remaining 4.5 million acres of de facto federal forest wilderness lands," said Lynn Herring of the Portland Audubon Society. "This lawsuit provides a mechanism that will prevent any further decline in Oregon's wild

forest habitat base until Congress can decide exactly which areas to protect."

In radical contrast to the Audubon Society action, the Sierra Club has condemned the lawsuit, fearing a backlash from the timber industry.

ONRC and Audubon asked for a preliminary injunction against the Forest Service at press time. Details

Audubon Joins Oregon RARE II Suit

The National Audubon Society and six of its Oregon chapters are seeking to join a lawsuit to halt the development of national forest wildlands in Oregon until the federal government complies with the law.

The suit contends that the Forest Service must prepare an adequate Environmental Impact Statement as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The suit which affects approximately 3 million acres of national forest lands was filed last December by the Oregon Natural Resources Council

and is awaiting action in U.S. District Court.

"By taking this action, Audubon is showing its strong commitment to the preservation of Oregon forest

designated Wilderness. The Forest Service completed its RARE II (second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process in 1979. The agency recommended only 400,000

out of the 3 million acres it considered in Oregon for Wilderness designation. Since that time, the Forest Service has constructed roads, offered timber sales, and allowed other developmental activities on those lands.

The Forest Service has recently decided to prohibit new development in RARE II areas for two years.

"The ONRC-Audubon suit seeks judicial affirmation of this new agency policy and also seeks to void existing timber sale contracts - something the Forest Service is refusing to do," said Taylor.

"Audubon has identified 3.4 million acres that deserve Wilderness designation out of the remaining 4.5 million acres of de facto federal forest wilderness lands," said Lynn Herring of the Portland Audubon Society. "This lawsuit provides a mechanism that will prevent any further decline in Oregon's wild

forest habitat base until Congress can decide exactly which areas to protect."

In radical contrast to the Audubon Society action, the Sierra Club has condemned the lawsuit, fearing a backlash from the timber industry.

ONRC and Audubon asked for a preliminary injunction against the Forest Service at press time. Details

next issue.

Page 6 EARTH FIRST! March 20, 1984

WILDERNESS AND WILDLIFE

by Tom Stoddard

Editor's Note: Tom Stoddard is a popular prize-winning researcher and author of jazz literature. He has authored many articles and two books on the subject. His book, "Pops Foster the Autobiography of a New Orleans Jazzman" (UC Press), won the ASCAP Award. Tom is also a former Vice President of Wells Fargo Bank and is now an independent businessman and investor. Several years ago, Tom began writing a series of essays on various subjects to his four children (Janet, Hilary, Antigone and Marcus). The one on wilderness and wildlife is essentially presented here in its entirety. His view is a radical one. He promises to expand some of the ideas in the near future. This is Part III of a three-part series.

PART III

The penalties, punishments, prohibitions, protections, threats, guerrilla warfare and other means of protecting wildlife all pale in the final analysis if we do not find a way to deal with one enormous problem — human population growth! It must be the duty of dedicated men and women to save the extant species of wildlife and wilderness, and to defeat the evil shortsighted people who would destroy everything to overcrowd the earth with more humans. Once they have succeeded in giving us a barren wasteland of condos and concrete, nothing will recreate the diversity of wildlife we now enjoy. It is up to wildlife conservationists to expose themselves to fines, prison and even death to save our daily shrinking wildlife heritage.

Consider that almost all wildlife and wilderness problems would be solved if human population was cut in half or how much it would be improved if population was stabilized at its present level of about four billion. As long as human population continues to grow there will be unrelenting pressure on wilderness and wildlife. Even if there was a miracle and population stabilized or declined, still the human drive for better and better life, and a longer and longer one would continue to pressure our wilderness and wildlife treasures. The problems are tentative, tepid and met with great resistance.

Every human birth is an ecological and environmental disaster for wildlife. The present worldwide ratio of humans to some endangered species is staggering. There are about thirty million humans for every Great Ape, seven million per Bengal Tiger, fifty million per California Condor and ten million for every Snow Leopard, and so on. With these ratios and the human ability to propagate, cultivate, build, hunt and destroy — the wild animals and plants don't have a chance — they are just waiting for their time to run out. Great Apes are killed to sell their severed hands for \$20 a piece for ashtrays. Snow Leopards are hunted and skinned so a poacher can collect \$100 — but a million million words have been written about the mindless slaughter and a swamp full of tears shed as species after species slips quietly into extinction. It is time for a new view and a fresh human perspective that will view the obscene human obsession with the preservation of every human life as counterproductive and evil for both humans and wildlife.

ultimately be denigrated by an ever-increasing human population. I believe there will be a reckoning where man will be destroyed in proportion to his destruction of wilderness and wildlife of the earth. To illustrate I reason that criminal, psychotic and derelict individuals will increase in greater proportion than the general population. These people will make our lives meaner, more fearful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources, violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

FLORIDA EARTH FIRST!

Earth First! Florida is organizing, in addition to taking on several projects, they are sending out a newsletter. To get involved, contact Ronnie Hawkins, POB 159, Gainesville, FL 32601. One of their initial issues is the Port Bougainville development on North Key Largo. While the federal government is moving to acquire 11,000 acres of natural hammock in North Key Largo as a National Preserve, bulldozers of the "Port Bougainville" development are bulldozing 24 hours a day to destroy as much land as possible while it is still unprotected. Threatened are the entire subtropical hammock of West Indian hardwood, endangered species including the American crocodile, bald eagle, Key Largo cottonmouse and Key Largo woodrat, and adjacent coral reefs.

Friends of the Everglades is asking for people to help as observers

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few more peaceful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources.

As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few more peaceful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources.

As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few more peaceful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources.

As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few more peaceful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources.

As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few more peaceful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources.

As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few more peaceful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources.

As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

- 1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.
- 2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.
- 3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.
- 4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.
- 5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.
- 6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anacanthia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a

LOCAL CONTACTS

If you want to become active with Earth First! in your area, contact one of the folks below. If there is no one listed in your area and you'd like to start a local group of Earth First! or be a local contact, contact EPI, 250 West 7th Avenue, Chicago, IL 60626.

AUSTRALIA John Seed Rainforest Information Centre POB 408, Lismore New South Wales 2480 Australia	POB 408, Lismore New South Wales 2480	Mesouna – Barb Steele Rt 1 Box 44N St. Ignatius, MT 59865 (406) 745-3212	Park City – Judi Bell-Marey POB 2150 Park City, UT 84060
JAPAN Rick Davis 112 Kyoto-shi, Fushimiku Fukukudo, Showajiki-cho, 21-1 Tsunaka-ku Kyoto, JAPAN (075) 643-2000	112 Kyoto-shi, Fushimiku Fukukudo, Showajiki-cho, 21-1 Tsunaka-ku Kyoto, JAPAN (075) 643-2000	NEW HAMPSHIRE Bruce Thompson 31 River Road Arlington, NH 03002	NEVADA John R. Stevens 65 Vine Street Oraha, NE 688105
WESTERN SOLOMON ISLANDS Vincent Vagni and John Dudley Tausanga Rainforest Information Centre POB 31, Munda Western Solomon Islands	Vincent Vagni and John Dudley Tausanga Rainforest Information Centre POB 31, Munda Western Solomon Islands	NEW JERSEY Stacey Wasko 59 Huldy Street New Brunswick, NJ 08903	VERMONT Jack Ells 4310 Pueblo Linda Hay Rte 31/32 Westminster-Stow, VT 05150
ALASKA Fairbanks – Tom Pogson Star Route, Box 334 Kenny Lake, AK 90573	Fairbanks – Tom Pogson Star Route, Box 334 Kenny Lake, AK 90573	CONNECTICUT John Filippone 1088 S. 12th St. Glastonbury, CT 06033	NEW MEXICO Albuquerque – Karen Brown 500 Princeton SE, Apt. 3 Albuquerque, NM 87106
ARIZONA Pablo DeSerrato POB 10153 Tucson, AZ 85737	ARIZONA Pablo DeSerrato POB 10153 Tucson, AZ 85737	DELAWARE Louise Wilcox 111 Pinetree Winters Point, CT 06310	OR Neil Cobb 120 Monticello NE Albuquerque, NM 87106 (505) 277-3897
ARKANSAS T.A. Addison 1827 North Jackson Little Rock, AR 72203	ARKANSAS T.A. Addison 1827 North Jackson Little Rock, AR 72203	FLORIDA Konica Hawkins 10830 SW 5th Ct (Gainesville, FL 32230)	NEW YORK Rochester – Gary Bennett 1277 Bassett Rochester, NY 14607
CALIFORNIA Arctia – Bill Devall POB 21 Arctia, CA 95521	CALIFORNIA Arctia – Bill Devall POB 21 Arctia, CA 95521	GEORGIA Julia Helouz 214 Powell Street Atlanta, GA 30316	WISCONSIN Engle-Eco-Runners EPI Tim Byers 1106 B Fremont Milwaukee, WI 53416
BERKELEY – Ed Henke 51 Del Mar Berkeley, CA 94708	BERKELEY – Ed Henke 51 Del Mar Berkeley, CA 94708	ILLINOIS Chicago – Chris Sherbank 1915 W School St Chicago, IL 60657	WEST VIRGINIA J.R. Spruce Box 222-A RR 1 Ridgeley, WV 26753
SACRAMENTO – Dennis McEwan 3424 Von Bauer Way Sacramento, CA 95821	SACRAMENTO – Dennis McEwan 3424 Von Bauer Way Sacramento, CA 95821	IDAHO Box 413 Mountain View, HI 96771	WYOMING Jackson – Hiroshima Svendsen 113 Washington St. Iron Ridge, WI 53035
SANTA BARBARA – Chico – Mitch Wynn POB 1373 Chico, CA 95927	SANTA BARBARA – Chico – Mitch Wynn POB 1373 Chico, CA 95927	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
OR Lawrence Worcester 935 Camino del Sur Isla Vista, CA 93117	OR Lawrence Worcester 935 Camino del Sur Isla Vista, CA 93117	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
SAN DIEGO – Linda Svendsen POB 2236 Leucadia, CA 92034	SAN DIEGO – Linda Svendsen POB 2236 Leucadia, CA 92034	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
SONOMA COUNTY – Ken D'Antonio 1010 Hwy 116 Forestville, CA 95436	SONOMA COUNTY – Ken D'Antonio 1010 Hwy 116 Forestville, CA 95436	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
OR Boulder – Richard Ling Boulder, CO 80302	OR Boulder – Richard Ling Boulder, CO 80302	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
COLORADO Jeremy Kaplan 627 Walnut Street Boulder, CO 80302	COLORADO Jeremy Kaplan 627 Walnut Street Boulder, CO 80302	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
JEAN BROCKLEBANK 418 Olive St. (619) 456-3927	JEAN BROCKLEBANK 418 Olive St. (619) 456-3927	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
PHILIP FRIEDMAN 2300 Oregon St. San Francisco, CA 94122	PHILIP FRIEDMAN 2300 Oregon St. San Francisco, CA 94122	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
SONOMA COUNTY – San Luis Obispo – Jean C. Gordon 12414 B Mill St. Santa Luis Obispo, CA 93401	SONOMA COUNTY – San Luis Obispo – Jean C. Gordon 12414 B Mill St. Santa Luis Obispo, CA 93401	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
OR Boulder – Bob Phillips Denver – Nina Churchman (303) 732-5030	OR Boulder – Bob Phillips Denver – Nina Churchman (303) 732-5030	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
TEXAS Dallas/Ft. Worth – Escalante – Robert Weed Garland, TX 75041	TEXAS Dallas/Ft. Worth – Escalante – Robert Weed Garland, TX 75041	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
MINNESOTA Tomi Lewanski 5222 McMinnara Hastings, MN 55033	MINNESOTA Tomi Lewanski 5222 McMinnara Hastings, MN 55033	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
MONTANA Bullwings – Randall Glodge 343 North Rimroad Billings, MT 59102	MONTANA Bullwings – Randall Glodge 343 North Rimroad Billings, MT 59102	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
VERMONT Linda Hay Rte 32 Westminster Station, VT 05159	VERMONT Linda Hay Rte 32 Westminster Station, VT 05159	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
WYOMING Larry Monroe 372 E. 500 N. Logan, UT 84321	WYOMING Larry Monroe 372 E. 500 N. Logan, UT 84321	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
DENVER – Nina Churchman 419 Park Denver – Nina Churchman (303) 732-5030	DENVER – Nina Churchman 419 Park Denver – Nina Churchman (303) 732-5030	IDAHO Box 1772 Boise, ID 83701	ARIZONA Southwest – Neil Kuehn 120 High Valley Alexander, NC 28701
Page 8 EARTH FIRST! March 20, 1984			

NORTH AMERICAN BIOREGIONAL CONGRESS

CONVENING MAY 21-25
by Ronnie Hawkins

The first North American Bioregional Congress will convene May 21-25, 1984, just north of Kansas City, MO. NABC 1 will be the first major gathering of representatives from the continental bioregional movement, including individuals involved with deep ecology, green politics, sustainability, and native and tribal organizations. A Congress rather than a conference, NABC 1 will be a five-day cooperative event, with all of its content coming from the equal and active participation of those who attend. Congress time will be divided into the following areas:

(1) committee time, for Congress participants to form standing committees or interest groups relating to their areas of greatest concern (for example: environmental protection, land stewardship, sustainable agriculture, appropriate technology, cooperative economics, forest husbandry, holistic health, peace, ecofeminism, spirituality, political strategy, education, legal defense) and then set up their own agendas for this committee work; (2) plenary sessions for consideration of committee work by the full Congress;

(3) workshops and presentations by individual participants; (4) open time for networking and socializing; and

(5) entertainment and celebrating the development of EPI by individual participants;

(6) open time for networking and socializing; and

(7) entertainment and celebrating the development of the continental bioregional paradigm and offers a grassroots framework for implementing the beliefs common to us all. There need be no more exploitation of the land and its creatures, no more factory farming, no more subjugation of individual beings to an industrialism out of control – because there is a better way, and we are capable of putting it into practice.

Don't just fight the system, transform it!

EARTH FIRST!
STATE WILDERNESS
COORDINATORS

The following people are coordinating the development of EPI wilderness proposals and committees to agencies in their respective states. If you'd like to coordinate wilderness studies to your state and committees to the BLM, Forest Service, etc., please let us know so we can list you here. If you'd like to help with such studies and comments contact the State Wilderness Coordinators listed for your state.

OREGON
Eastern Oregon – Ric Bailey
POB 605
Joseph, OR 97846

EUGENE – Elizabeth Bonnet
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

GRANTS PASS – Steve Marsden
6108 Monument Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526

PORTLAND – Melinda Lee
POB 504
Sherwood, OR 97140

GRANTS PASS – Bob Desereto
Box 40154 Tucson, AZ 85717

IDAHO
Kevin Everhart
Antioch College
Student Room
Yellow Springs, OH 45387

IDAHO
Dennis McEwan
3424 Von Bauer Way
Sacramento, CA 95821

IDAHO
Southwest – Red Adams
87 Lodiola
Blackfoot, ID 83221

IDAHO
Lawrence Worcester
6764 Sunco Apt. B
Golita, CA 93117

IDAHO
Philip Friedman
2300 Oregon St.
San Francisco, CA 94122

IDAHO
Jean Brocklebank
418 Olive St.
(619) 456-3927

Swamp where they are exploding for oil. Under threat of suit from Ford, the Collier County Commission has granted that corporation permission to build an auto test track just north of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve. How ironic that the very corporation who has so successfully used the names of wild felines like the lynx, bobcat and cougar to sell their cars, may now be responsible for the latter cat's demise. It is time that we, as individuals, assume responsibility in areas where our government, both national and local, has for too long failed to act. Protecting something as wonderful and diverse as the ecosystem is a noble idea which should transcend political and economic boundaries. Let us for once demonstrate that species survival matters as much as money. Please express your thoughts to:

Senior Vice President
C.B. Wheeler
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Box 2180
Houston, Texas, 77001

Bill Peacock
Ford Motor Company
Box 2053
Dearborn, Michigan 48121

Spurs Jackson
Box 20221
Salt Lake City, UT 84126
(801) 955-2154

NEVADA
Karen Brown
500 Princeton SE, Apt. 3
Albuquerque, NM 87106

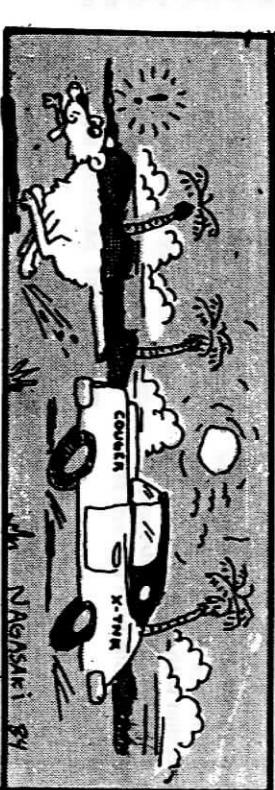
NEW MEXICO
Terry J. Harris
150 North Adams Street
Rockville, MD 20850

DRURY MO (656)38

The NABC Coordinating Council includes such names as Hazel Henderson, Gary Snyder, Peter Berg, Thomas Berry, Kirkpatrick Sale and Murray Bookchin, and they are joined by dozens of other as yet lesser known but no less worthy individuals dedicated to making this a better place for all of us, human and nonhuman alike, that share the planet.

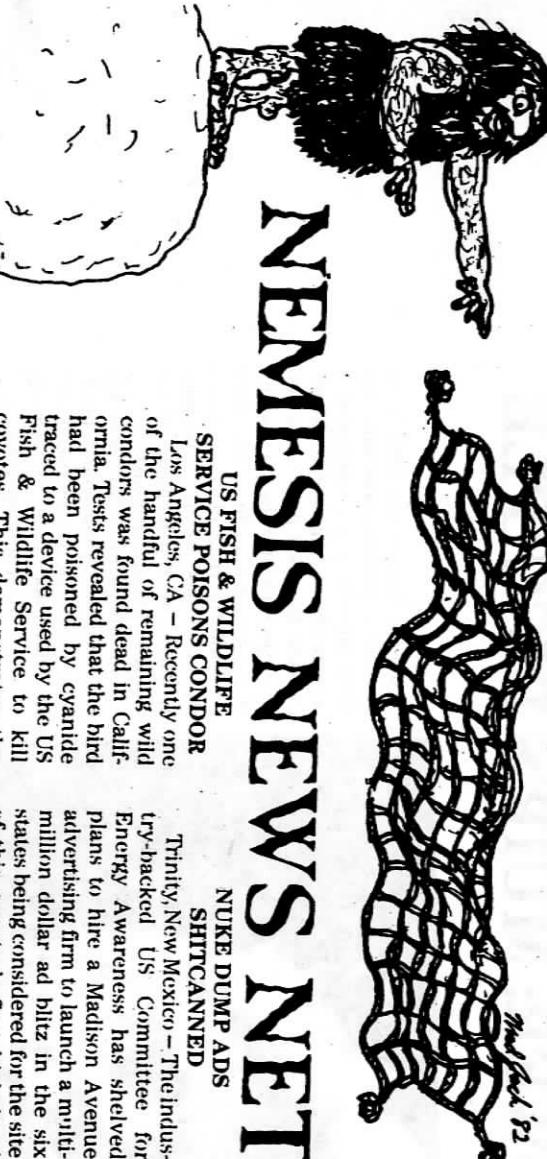
Bioregionalism is a new awareness that grounds us directly within the local environment where we live and encourages us to model our human societies on the ecological law of natural systems. While not directly linked to the radical environmental movement in any formal sense, bioregionalism embodies a profound rejection of the homocentric paradigm and offers a grassroots framework for implementing the beliefs common to us all. There need be no more exploitation of the land and its creatures, no more factory farming, no more subjugation of individual beings to an industrialism out of control – because there is a better way, and we are capable of putting it into practice.

Don't just fight the system, transform it!



NAGASAKI 84

NEMESIS NEWS NET



US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE POISONS CONDOR

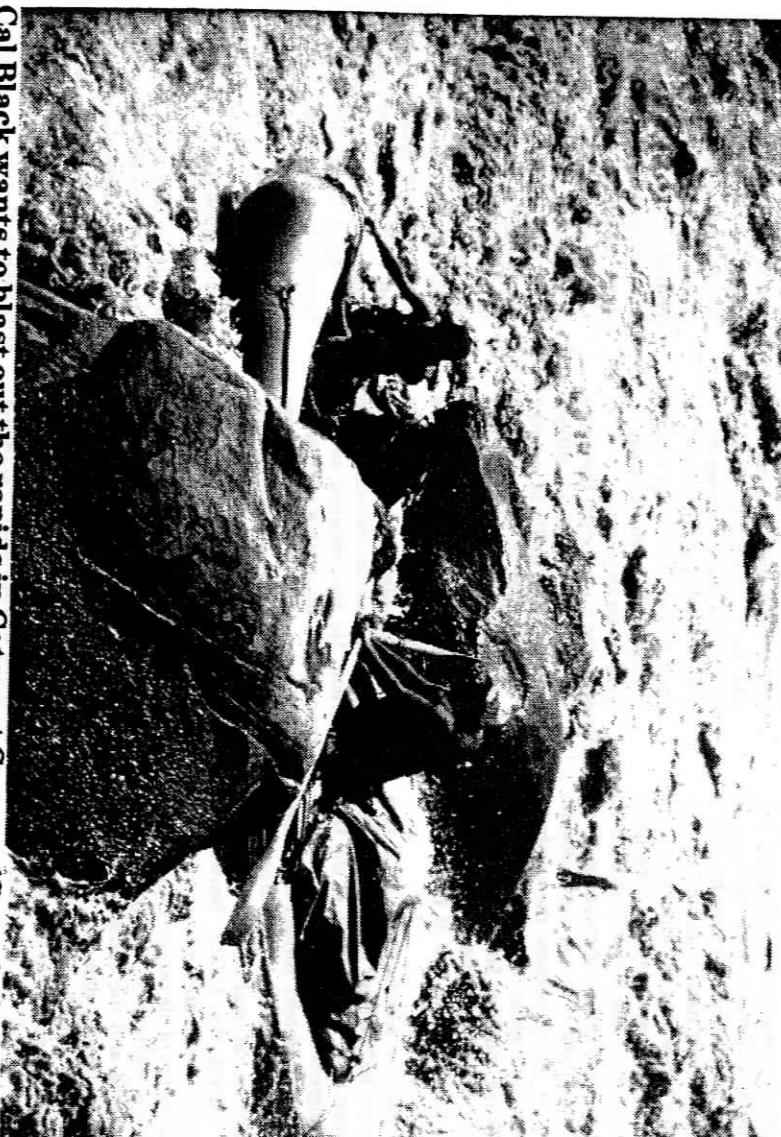
Hite, Utah — Cal Black's delusions of developmental grandeur have reached fever pitch lately in San Juan County in southeastern Utah. Cal's latest wet dream would be a massive complex of hotels and related blight associated with a ferry scheme on Lake Foul near the drowned site of Hite. Black is trying to arrange for land from the US government for his fantasy. The name of this hot-yet-built slum is — you won't believe it — CALTOWN, named after the modest bishop himself. A caltown by any other name still smells like a cowpie to us. Might we suggest Foultown or perhaps Black's Blight?

SAN JUAN COUNTY

TO SECEDE FROM UTAH? Paul Bunyan's Potty, Utah — Our old pal Cal recently wrote a letter to Department of Energy officials requesting that they ignore the State of Utah and deal directly with him to insure that the Nuke Dump made it to Canyonlands National Park in San Juan County. If successful in his secession plans, the Bishop of Blanding intends to pave or flood every square inch of San Juan County.

CAL BLACK OPPOSES PAVING ROAD IN CANYONLANDS?

Cataract Canyon, Utah — Can this be true? Can the notorious Bishop Love actually have come out against a road development project? Apparently miffed at the Park Service for ignoring his Kawliga Scenic Highway proposal for the Needles District of Canyonlands (paving or astroturfing all of Canyonlands, bridging the Colorado twice and blasting all the rapids out of Cataract Canyon) — which would be in back. The Park Service has proposed a massive road improvement and paving scheme in the Island in the Sky district of the Park, which lies, except for one mile of road, in San Juan County. Cal has struck a deal with the Park Service to be paved until the NPS does an EIS. The prickly little Bishop went on to state that if EISs were required before a nuke dump could be put next to Canyonlands, then one had to be done before his road could be paved. Earth First! would like to enter this fray as a peacemaker. We suggest that instead of paving all those miles of road, that the NPS just pave Cal's mile and put the Canyonlands nuke dump in his garage or spare bedroom.



Cal Black wants to blast out the rapids in Cataract Canyon (Satan's Gut shown here) so houseboats can go from Lake Foul to Moab. Photo by Rich Warnick.

NUKE DUMP ADS SHITCANNED

Los Angeles, CA — Recently one of the handful of remaining wild condors was found dead in California. Tests revealed that the bird had been poisoned by cyanide traced to a device used by the US Fish & Wildlife Service to kill coyotes. This demonstrates the contention by Friends of the Earth that the same agency entrusted with the protection and recovery of the endangered condor is at the same time one of the major causes of its endangerment with their predator and rodent control programs conducted on ranches within the condor range. Tell the US Fish and Wildlife Service what you think about them poisoning condors: Robert Jantzen, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

COORS DENIES RACISM

Lilywhite, Colorado — The Rocky Mountain News is standing behind its story headlined, "Coors Calls Blacks 'Intellectual' Inferiors," although beer magnate Bill Coors denies he meant it. The article on February 24 quoted Coors in saying, "It's not that the dedication among the blacks is less, in fact, it's greater. They lack the intellectual capacity to succeed, and it's taking them down the tubes." Coors claims he was referring to African blacks and not to American blacks. Coors doesn't sell much beer in Africa.

WALK FOR THE EARTH 1984

Pt. Reyes, California — A seven month long, 3800-mile walk across the United States to dramatize environmental, Native American, and peace issues will begin here on April 1 and end in Washington, D.C. on October 27. Information can be obtained from 2311 Mavis Circle, Tallahassee, FL 32301 (904) 224-4899.

CITIZENS AGAINST ELF PULL SURVEY STAKES

Webster, Wisconsin — Citizens Against Trident/ELF announced that they desurveyed 40 miles of the proposed 50 mile long buried grid this past fall. The ELF project is a bizarre scheme to provide radio contact with submerged nuclear submarines in case of a first strike by the United States. CATE has been engaging in non-violent civil

disobedience and survey stake pulling in northern Wisconsin and Michigan to rally opposition to the project which makes the North Woods a prime Soviet target.

disobedience and survey stake pulling in northern Wisconsin and Michigan to rally opposition to the project which makes the North Woods a prime Soviet target.

RANCHER ARRESTED

Hobbs, New Mexico — Magistrate Gloria Lyon in Hobbs, New Mexico, signed an arrest warrant for rancher Robert Huston, Jr., in January. Huston is charged with cruelty to animals for allowing over 500 of his cattle to starve to death on overstocked rangeland administered by the State of New Mexico. New Mexico State Land Commissioner Jim Baca ordered the rancher to immediately reduce his herd to a maximum of 64 head. Over 300 head were reported crammed onto the drought-stricken parcel which was authorized for only 162. Remember that ranchers are the "original conservationists."

BLM GOES AFTER MARIJUANA

Potts, Nevada — On January 10, the Washington office of the Bureau of Land Management released a 3 page directive to field staff giving them permission to use motorized vehicles and herbicides to eradicate marijuana growing in Wilderness Study Areas. The BLM said, "Cannabis is not a native species in wilderness study areas. Therefore, its eradication enhances the land's wilderness values so long as native species are used to replace it." BLM reportedly was stockpiling seeds of Jimson Weed.

SMOKIES DYING FROM ACID RAIN

Newfound Gap, TN, NC — One of the great conservation victories of this century was the preservation of extensive tracts of 400-year-old spruce and fir in the Great Smoky Mountains from logging. Now, those great forests are dying from acid rain, researchers reported in March. Lead from automobile exhaust is also involved. Studies are being conducted.

BOYCOTTS CANCEL BABY SEAL CLUBBING

Bloody Burg, Newfoundland — Canadian sealers called off their annual baby seal slaughter on March 8 due to the international

boycott against Canadian fish products in Europe and the United States.

SEALERS DESTROY HELICOPTER

Edward Island — A howling mob of 100 masked sealers pushed aside complacent police officers and smashed a helicopter belonging to the International Fund for Animal Welfare on March 11. The helicopter belonging to a group opposing the annual slaughter of baby seals was stranded on the island because a local gasoline dealer refused to refuel it. No arrests were made.

Last word coming in just before press time indicated that the Canadian sealers might be taking their termination of the baby seal hunt. Don't start buying Canadian fish yet.



SUWA (cont.)

Torrey, Utah, SUWA has many times discussed both areas with the main stream conservationists overseeing the bill. Although the Wayne Wonders bill is in some conservationists' proposal, it's doubtful that it will be pushed hard enough to be included in the bill.

Impossible Peak is not even considered. Only the Sierra Club and NPCA have joined SUWA in pushing for inclusion of these two areas to be top priority. The third area was always a given, even to the local government officials. Box Death Hollow is the upper reaches of the Escalante and is a maze of white and red Navajo sandstone that forms 1000-foot deep canyons lined with waterfalls, potholes and hanging gardens. It is sacred ground to any of us who know the Escalante. Recently they "discovered" CO₂ at the head of Sand Creek (although they've known about this for 10 years) and now the anti-wilderness people of Garfield County, led by Del Letevre, the Cal Black of Garfield County, are having a campaign to delete even Death Hollow from this already bullshit bill.

SUWA and Earth First! are the only groups to have called for the outright defeat of this bill. Now we double our efforts. I could tell you to write the Utah delegation but we know that is of no use. Instead I suggest writing to John Seberling at 1225 Longworth H.O.B., Washington, DC 20515 and tell him to kill the bill. Send a copy to Dick Carter of the Utah Wilderness Association. Ask him to not support the bill any longer. Tell him it's a sham and a lie.

SUWA is very grateful to Earth First! for publicizing us in their last two issues and for giving us the opportunity to use this newsletter as a forum again. Their generosity has carried our message further than would otherwise have been possible. We hope that all of you who wish to continue to help us in our efforts, will write to us at Box 348, Escalante, Utah 84726.

by Bill Devall

John Muir had several important disciples who used him as an exemplary model. Eros Mills, the "Muir of the Rockies," worked to establish Rocky Mountain National Park. Mills carried on Muir's fervent belief that the National Park concept should be used to zone parcels of land as sanctuaries of wilderness in the heart of urban industrial civilization. Ryozo Azuma, the "Muir of Japan" (see May '81 and William Kines on Azuma in *Sierra*, July/August, 1979; 42:44) met Muir while Azuma was a young man. The meeting changed his life. He spent many years writing about Muir and wilderness in Japanese and was instrumental in establishing wild areas in Japan.

Undoubtedly the most important person to follow in Muir's footsteps has been David R. Brower. Now in his early 70's, Brower has resigned as President of Friends of the Earth (FOE), the organization he founded in 1969 after he was forced to resign as executive director of the Sierra Club. He now serves as Chairman of the Board of FOE. In 1982, he was elected to the National Board of Directors of the Sierra Club, which could indicate that Sierra Club members are now more receptive to deep ecological principles.

No adequate biography of Dave Brower has yet been written. John McPhee's book on Brower *Ecumenists with the Archdruid*, according to Brower, has some inaccuracies but is the most comprehensive book on his philosophy. The chapter on Brower in Peter Wild's recent book, *Pioneer Conservationists of Western America* (Missoula, 1979) repeats these inaccuracies and adds many more, as does Stephen Fox in *John Muir and His Legacy*.

For the last thirty years, David Brower has been perhaps the most influential person in the American (and now international) environmental movement. In his tribute to John Muir in the Sierra Club exhibit format book, *Gentle Wilderness*, with text from Muir's writings, Brower wrote:

"I am partial... to the moving trip that can give the visitor the feel of a big, continuous wilderness — one in which you can cross pass after pass and know that on the other side you don't drop into civilization, but stay in wilderness instead. In big wilderness you learn how important size itself is to the viability of wilderness. It needs enough buffer to keep its heartland essentially free from the pervasive influences of technology. Such big wilderness is scarce, and is vanishing at the rate of about a million acres a year, chiefly to the chainsaw. People who know it can save it. No one else."

Brower has written, along the same themes as Muir, that Man needs "places where he can be reminded that civilization is only a thin veneer over the deep evolutionary flow of things that built him." He followed Muir's footsteps by spending many of his early adult years climbing and hiking in the Sierra. Brower made a number of "first ascents" in Yosemite and other places and helped young climbers to "get the glad tidings" of the mountains. Brower's life parallels Muir's in that he entered active political life and leadership in the Sierra Club in his middle age years.

DAVE BROWER: MUIR'S DISCIPLE



When Brower became Executive Director of the Club in December of 1952, it was in the doldrums. The Sierra Club was little more than a

California outdoor organization.

This wasn't always the case, of course, for the Club, with Muir as

its first president, fought a number

of historic conservation battles. And

the Club was politically active dur-

ing the 1940's in their successful

campaign for Congressional action

on Kings Canyon National Park.

After the interlude of World War II

during which Club leaders, includ-

ing Brower, were on active military

duty, the Club made a few attempts

to deal with the incredible impact

that post-war economic and pop-

ulation growth was having on Calif-

ornia. But many of the leaders of

the Sierra Club during the 1950's

had a very narrow vision of what

was happening to California.

When Brower became Executive

Director of the Sierra Club in 1952,

he embarked on a campaign over

Echo Park dam on the Colorado

River which became the symbolic

environmental campaign of the

1950's, much as Muir's battle over

the damming of Hetch-Hetchy val-

ley in Yosemite was at the turn of

the century.

Brower was born in 1912, two

years before Muir died of a broken

heart over the decision of the U.S.

Congress to allow a dam to be built

at Hetch-Hetchy. Brower was deter-

mined that no dams would again be

built in national parks.

During the 1960's, Brower re-

ceived the greatest amount of public

attention of his career. The passage

of the Wilderness Act by Congress

in 1964 and the controversy over

the proposed dams in the Grand

Canyon were focal issues. Brower

has staunchly held to his belief in

the value of "big wilderness" and

has been a constant advocate for

wilderness even when other lead-

ers in the environmental movement

turned their attention to issues of

urban planning and pollution as the

public caught on to the "environ-

mental crisis" during the late 1960's.

In an article in *Life* magazine (1966)

Brower was called "knight errant

to nature's rescue" and John Mc-

Phee called him an "archdruid."

Brower's environmental philosophy

was succinctly expressed in the

Life article:

"We must see that something

untrammeled and free re-

mains in the American earth

as living testimony that our

generation had love for the

next. In wilderness, the world

gets put to its own music

again. Wipe out wilderness

and the world's a cage. Some

of our most beautiful scenery

is sacrificed for "progress." I

don't accept the notion that

more growth is automatically

good for us anymore."

Brower was questioning the value

of "growth as progress" fifteen

years before the "limits to growth"

had become part of the accepted

beliefs among environmental

organizations.

Brower continues with Muir's

philosophy that National Parks

should be devoted primarily to wil-

derness, not to mass industrial-type

tourism. He has referred several

times to his admiration of Howard

Zahniser, a leader of The Wilderness

Society. Zahniser, more than any

other person, was the spearhead

behind the Wilderness Act of 1964

but died a month before the Act was

signed into law. In his requiem for

Zahniser, Brower called him a "con-

stant advocate." But what he said

of Zahniser in 1964 applies equally

to his own career: "All men will

gain from his devoted effort. They

can honor this devotion by applying

a share of their own to the great

wilderness challenges now con-

fronting us..."

Neither Brower nor Muir were systematic philosophers but, like Muir, Brower is an innovator, a person who mobilizes other people to "fight the good fight," a person who can publicize the philosophy of environmentalism at the right time and the right place. Brower's message has been especially appealing to the idealism of the young and young-at-heart.

John Muir wrote many books but found writing tedious and difficult. Brower has not written books, but has edited and published some of the most important and influential books in the environmental movement during the last forty years, books which had a major impact on people and decisions. From his remarkable book, *This is the American Earth* (with text by Nancy Newhall and photos by Ansel Adams, Sierra Club, 1961) to his books for FOE, including *The Work of the Whale* (1979), Brower has believed that books could be aesthetically captivating and could carry a message for environmentalism without being preachy.

It is obvious, when one reads *This is the American Earth*, that Newhall and Brower were influenced by the poet Robinson Jeffers. Brower pays tribute to Jeffers in his book, *Not Man Apart* (with a deeply moving introduction by Loren Eiseley, Sierra Club, 1965). Brower quotes frequently from Jeffers in his speeches and used the line "not man apart" from Jeffers' famous poem as the title for the FOE newspaper.

This is the American Earth has long been out-of-print, but it should be rediscovered by a new generation of eco-activists as a prophetic book. The final words of Nancy Newhall should be quoted, for they are hopeful and optimistic, as Muir was always optimistic, about human creativity and of individuals who could "seize the hour":

"You shall enter the living shelter of the forest. You shall walk where only the wind has walked before. You shall know immensity, and see continuing the primeval forces of the world. You shall know not one small segment, but the whole of life, strange, miraculous, living, dying, changing. You shall face immortal challenges; you shall dare, delighting, or pit your skill, courage, and wisdom against colossal facts. You shall live lifted up in light; you shall move among clouds. You shall see storms, and, drenched and deafened, shall exult in them. You shall top a rise and behold creation. And you shall need the tongues of angels to tell what you have seen. When all learning lost, all music stilled, Man, if these resources still remain to him, could again hear singing in himself and rebuild anew the habitations of his thought. Tenderly now let all men turn to the earth."

Brower seems to feel that *This is the American Earth* was important for the development of his own ideas. He quoted from the foreword to the book in a recent speech to FOE saying, "I suppose our credo was, and still is, related to this paragraph":



Brower and...

"We seek a renewed stirring of love for the earth. We plead that what we are capable of doing is not always what we ought to do. We urge that all people now determine that a wide untrammeled freedom shall remain to testify that this generation, has love for the next. If we want to succeed in that, we might show, meanwhile, a little more love for this one, and for each other."

Brower uses the "responsibility to future generations" argument more frequently in his writings and speeches than Muir did. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, he argues that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom for wilderness. He frequently refers to his children and



Muir Trail, 1951. Photo by Cedric Wright.

Brower kept expanding his arena of concern through the years he worked for the Sierra Club, until he began writing of the need for "Earth International Park." His last book for the Sierra Club was, he hoped, to be the first on the "earth's wild places," *Gulapagos: The Flora of Wilderness* (1968). Made famous in the history of science for Charles Darwin's visit in the 1830's, before he wrote *Origin of the Species* (1859), the Galapagos Islands show the ravages of men who temporarily stopped in their restless journeys to hunt whales or gold in the vast reaches of the Pacific Ocean, to kill the turtles, and cut the trees on those islands. Brower's concern that "civilization" is a thin veneer over man's biological heritage may also have led him to choose the Galapagos for recognition. He wrote in the introduction:

"Man is prolific enough to explore across the land, but he can only do so at the expense of the organic diversity essential to the only world that he can live upon... Man needs an Earth International Park, to protect on this planet what he has not destroyed and what need not be destroyed. In this action, all nations could unite against the one real enemy - rampant Technology. Here might be rescued, for the improved men we should hope will be born in centuries and millennia to come, the natural places where answers can always be sought to questions man may one day be wise enough to ask."

Brower and Muir were alike in taking a practical approach to environmental organizations and policies. Don't get tied up with bureaucracy and with what sociologists call "organizational maintenance" until the organization becomes an end in itself. Brower likes to select good people and then give them the freedom to do their job. In recent years, the Sierra Club, in its structure and processes, has

lich's writing, "The Population Bomb" in the late 1960's.

In his political beliefs, Brower seems to feel that environmentalism transcends ideology. Find friends where you can for the coalition you are currently working on. Like Muir and his friendship with the railroad magnate, Harriman, Brower has had a few rich friends who helped him, such as Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Oil Corporation, who granted \$80,000 in support of the John Muir Institute and its first Aspen Conference in 1968-69, but never supported Friends of the Earth (which joined the suit to block ARCO's Alaska pipeline).

Brower has taken the position that in politics environmentalists should uphold the standards, hold fast to a correct position and not compromise too early in the political game. "We hire people to compromise" in political negotiations, Brower has said.

Muir and Brower both had one "symbolic crusade" which seemed to have deeply affected their lives and perspectives. For Muir Hetch-Hetchy was the test of the integrity of the National Park idea. Muir had high hopes that the National Parks would be sanctuaries for free-flowing Nature, safe from the schemes of the resource developers and managers of urban industrial society (see chapter ten in Roderick Nash's *Wilderness and the American Mind*, pp. 210-12 for bibliography on Echo Park Dinosaur National Monument and the fight over damming the Colorado river) (1949-1964).

Brower had recently become executive director of the Sierra Club (over damming the Colorado river) and, using his skills as publicist, leader, agitator, and lobbyist, he led the battle on this issue. Again, as with Hetch-Hetchy, the integrity of wilderness and the National Parks was in question. Would the free-flowing water in the Colorado be "developed" for the expansion of industry, mining, agri-industry and thus drawn the river and its canyons?

He was chief lobbyist in Washington, D.C., during the final phases of the legislative battle for the Sierra Club and the coalition of groups fighting the Dinosaur dams. The battle was won, but the war was lost. Echo Park was only a small part of the total development scheme for the Colorado River. Several other immense dams were included. The Sierra Club executive committee met and decided that they would not oppose the other dams if Echo Park and Split Mountain were deleted from the pending Act in Congress. Those were the instructions Brower received in Washington. He felt that if he had flown back to San Francisco and convinced the Club leadership not to compromise so quickly, to hold firm to their position, the other dams would not have been authorized either; and the rest of the wild river would have been saved. But Brower did not act and this continues to haunt him as he accepts full responsibility for the drowning of Glen Canyon, "the place no one knew." Brower has asked himself many times why he did not act at the crucial time, but he can find no answer no explanation. There is a

lesson in this story for environmentalists caught up in the hustle and bustle of the political game: an all-too-often tendency to compromise away ecological integrity as the "rational" thing to do.

A requiem for Glen Canyon was published by Brower in 1963: *The River No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado*. Even then he acknowledged partial responsibility for its death: "Glen Canyon died in 1963 and I was partly responsible for its needless death. So were you. Neither you nor I, nor anyone else, knew it well enough to insist that at all costs it should endure." In this book, Brower again sounded his theme of responsibility to future generations:

"But where will the chance to know wilderness be a generation from now? How much of the magic of this, the American earth, will have been dozed and paved into oblivion by the great feats of engineering that seem to come so much more readily to hand than the knack for saving something for what it is?" Again and again the challenge to explore has been met, handled, and relished by one generation – and pre-cluded to any other."

Brower mentioned Glen Canyon at the end of his speech to FOE in passing a rock from the Canyon to his successor, Edwin Matthews. "I have admired this rock so long that it is part of me," he said, "and we are both just waiting for that clean air as Glen Canyon starts healing. Neither of us should wait too long. It would deprive too many people of their right to know again what was one of the most beautiful places of all on the most beautiful Earth of all." Perhaps Brower's sense of guilt, early 1950's, motivated him to fight so hard in the 1960's when dams were proposed in the Grand Canyon. Using words strongly reminiscent of Muir's "dam Hetch-Hetchy, night as well dam the temples," Brower argued in a series of full-page ads in major newspapers throughout the country that "damming the Grand Canyon would be like flooding the Sistine Chapel so tourists could get nearer the ceiling."

A final parallel with Muir is that, while they were both on the side of the "god of free-flowing rivers," as Brower said: on the side of the bears "if a war of the races should come," as Muir said, they were also humanitarians. Both have expressed great concern for their children, their friends, and for people on a personal individual level. Like Muir, who travelled to Asia and Alaska in his

sixties, Brower made a Himalayan trek in Nepal when he was 61 and the experience seems to have been important in revitalizing his optimism for individual humans. In his speech to FOE he said, "I am not quite sure what I will do when I grow up, but for the next sixty years or so, encouraged by what at risk to Nepal's fountains can do for me, I expect to be fascinated." Just as Muir found the Nepalese on the verge of being destroyed by industrial tourism, by countless numbers of Western tourists trampling and disturbing the delicate social fabric of mountain villages, Brower finds that we urban Westerners can learn something from the rules of the Nepalese: never make a child cry and never do anything to embarrass another person.

Stuart Udall called Brower the "cutting edge" of the environmental movement in America and in his eightieth decade Brower took on the task of bringing together the peace movement and the environmental movement. Inspired by the Jonathan Schell polemic, *The Fate of the Earth* (Knopf, NY, 1982), Brower organized a series of "Fate of the earth" conferences. "The Fate of the Earth" conference, we hope, will bring the environmental and peace movements together and set an example that will get all other movements working together for a livable earth." Brower told Harold Gilliam of the San Francisco *Chronicle* (SF Chronicle, This World, Oct. 16, 1983, p. 18).

We are left with questions inspired by Muir and Brower: can the human race limit itself and reverse the path of destruction which was done in the name of Progress, economic development and greed? Will the free-flowing rivers and major ecosystems be restored? The symbiotic crusade of the 1980's might be to dismantle the Hetch-Hetchy and Glen Canyon dams. The god of the free-flowing rivers is waiting to be released. And as Brower has said, neither the god, nor we, should wait too long.

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

For reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper, (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voice for Deep Ecology: to be published by Earth First! and Dream Giver Press this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally on April 27.*

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper. (4/10/83)

DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

TREE SPIKING

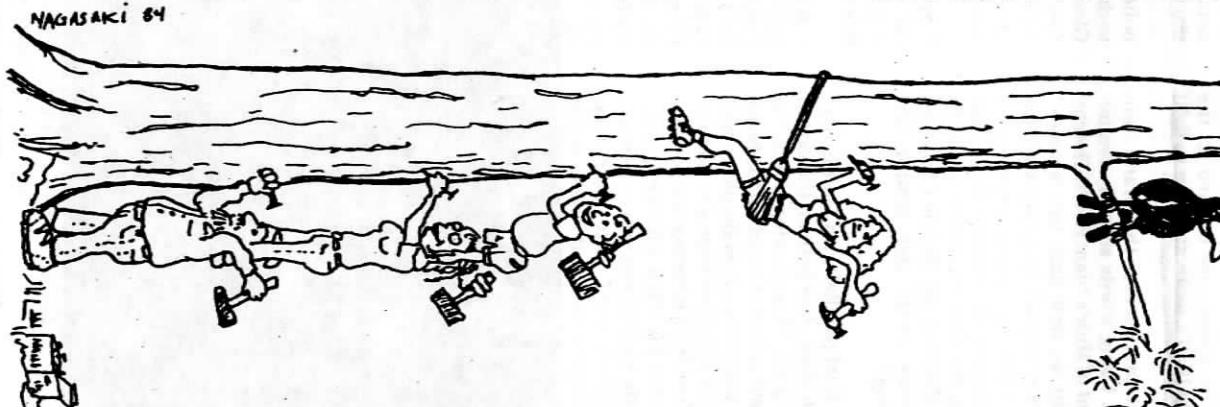
By William Haywood

Tree-spiking is an extremely effective method of deterring timber sales, which deserves to be employed far more widely than heretofore. Mill operators are quite wary of accepting timber which has a likelihood of contamination with hidden metal objects — saws are expensive, and a "spiked" log can literally bring operations to a screeching halt, at least until a new blade can be put into service. The Forest Service is nervous enough about tree spiking that it has failed to publicize past incidents, for fear that the practice might spread. There are two basic philosophies of tree spiking. Some people advocate spiking the base of each tree (i.e., driving several nails at an angle, into the first two or three feet of the trunk above the ground). The object of this method is to impede the sawyer in the felling of the tree. Certainly, hitting a nail with a chainsaw will halt operations, at least until the chain can be replaced. But this method has one quite serious drawback — the very real possibility that the feller might be injured in the process, either by the kickback of the bar when the nail is struck, or by the flying chain, should it break. An incident like this would probably be counterproductive in the long run, and besides, it is not really necessary to spike trees in this manner. This leads us to the second method of spiking — to drive large nails into the trunk well above the area where a feller would operate. The object of these nails is to destroy blades in the sawmill. Since in large mills the blades are operated from a control booth some distance from the actual cutting, this method is unlikely to cause anyone injury, even if the blade should break in the process of hitting the nail, an unlikely event in any case. It is true that in small, "backyard" sawmills the operator might be standing close to the blade, but we are assuming that anyone contemplating spiking will be doing it on large timber sales, where the trees are destined for a corporate, rather than a family, operation.

I can anticipate an objection at this point: "Wait a minute," someone says, "if the purpose of spiking trees is to save them from being cut, then what good does it do if the tree wrecks a blade in the mill? It's too late to save the tree, isn't it?" The answer is that the value of the spiking is in its deterrent effect. After the trees are spiked, the fact of the spiking must somehow be made known. If this is made known before the timber has actually been sold — which is the most effective time to do it — the spiking can have an amazingly dampening effect on competitive bidding — that is, if the Freddies don't simply cancel the sale, which is a real possibility. We will go into the method of publicizing the spiking later. For the moment, we'll deal with the actual mechanics of spiking, which is really

quite a simple operation.

The basic tools of the spiker are a large hammer and a bunch of large nails. Don't make the mistake of using too small a hammer — one should carry a hammer of the "single-jack" variety (a one-handed sledgehammer) with a head of 2½ to 3 pounds. As for the nails, they should be reasonably large, but one should bear in mind that the larger the nails, the more time and energy are required to drive them. Perhaps the ideal size would be a 60-penny (60d) nail. This nail is about 6½ inches long and is the largest "common" nail readily available in building supply stores. Larger nails (called spikes) are sold by their size in inches. Spikes should not be needed in most cases, though they might be useful in special cases, such as where extremely large trees are involved.



BACK COUNTRY SPIKING CAN BE FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!

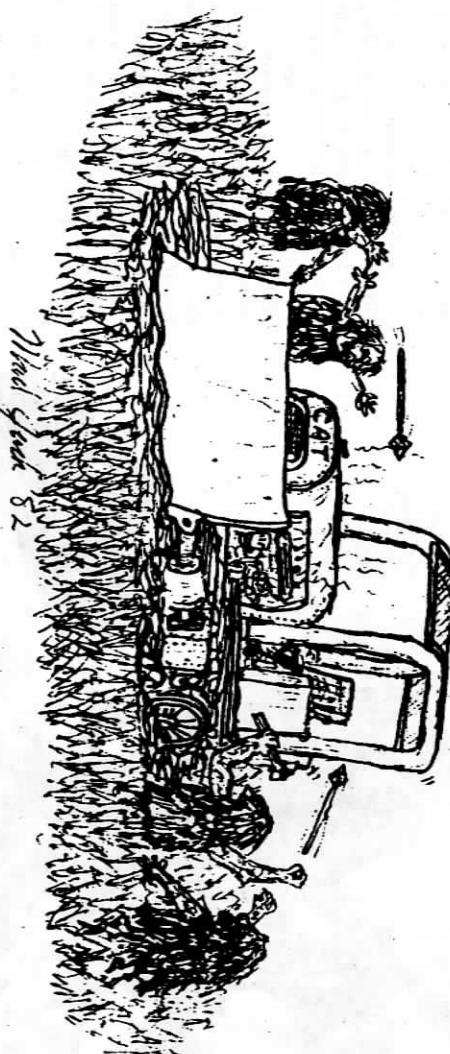
quite a simple operation.

Since the more trees that are spiked, the greater the deterrent factor, one nail per tree ought to be sufficient. For a major timber sale, the trees within the units, the spiker's task is somewhat simplified, since he/she can concentrate on spiking several hundred trees at once. The trees should be spiking at various intervals above the ground, and some effort should be made to camouflage them, unless the spiking is several years in advance of the sale, in which case the nature will camouflage the nails by growing over them. In any event, the nails should be driven in flush, and the heads may be disguised (over the short term) by pitch, bits of bark or paint. When the Freddies find out that a sale has been spiked, they are almost certainly going to send people into the field to investigate — this has been done in past incidents. If the Freddies actually find a few nails, so much the better. But if they fail to find most of them, and realize this, the deterrent potential is at its greatest.

While it would be acceptable to drive some of the nails in at the height of a standing person, since this is the most convenient location, an effort ought to be made to place most of them higher. There are two reasons for this. First, nails placed above head height will be harder to spot by investigators, and second, if all the nails are placed in the same location, and the investigators determine this, they might decide that they can proceed with the sale anyway, and just not send the lower part of the tree to the mill. There are a number of ways in which the nails can be placed high. If it is possible to obtain climbing spikes (metal spurs which attach to boots, used by smokejumpers and others in forestry work) these can be employed. The spiker can fabricate a light, portable ladder which can be carried from tree to tree. If two people are spiking, one could stand on the other's shoulders while driving the nails. Perhaps one solution to this problem would be to spike in the winter, with several feet of snow on the ground, using skis or snowshoes.

It might be a good idea to employ two people anyway, with one acting as a lookout. It cannot be stressed too strongly that spiking is a potentially dangerous activity. To be taken in the act by Freddies would more than likely result in criminal charges of some sort; to be taken in the act by loggers or other rednecks might well result in a far worse fate. Be careful.

When should one spike? Since spiking is somewhat time-consuming (a thorough job of spiking a single sale might take several working days), one should not wait until the last minute before the trees are scheduled to fall. Ideally, trees should be spiked, and warning given, well before bidding on a sale



takes place. If the Freddies have already marked the unit boundaries and the trees within the units, the spiker's task is somewhat simplified, since he/she can concentrate on trees definitely earmarked for sacrifice. And it is not uncommon for trees to be marked 2 or 3 years in advance of a sale. However, there are disadvantages to waiting for the trees to be marked, too. For one factor, one nail per tree ought to be sufficient. For a major timber sale, the trees within the units, the spiker's task is somewhat simplified, since he/she can concentrate on spiking several hundred trees at once. The trees should be spiking at various intervals above the ground, and some effort should be made to camouflage them, unless the spiking is several years in advance of the sale, in which case the nature will camouflage the nails by growing over them. In any event, the nails should be driven in flush, and the heads may be disguised (over the short term) by pitch, bits of bark or paint. When the Freddies find out that a sale has been spiked, they are almost certainly going to send people into the field to investigate — this has been done in past incidents. If the Freddies actually find a few nails, so much the better. But if they fail to find most of them, and realize this, the deterrent potential is at its greatest.

While it would be acceptable to drive some of the nails in at the height of a standing person, since this is the most convenient location, an effort ought to be made to place most of them higher. There are two reasons for this. First, nails placed above head height will be harder to spot by investigators, and second, if all the nails are placed in the same location, and the investigators determine this, they might decide that they can proceed with the sale anyway, and just not send the lower part of the tree to the mill. There are a number of ways in which the nails can be placed high. If it is possible to obtain climbing spikes (metal spurs which attach to boots, used by smokejumpers and others in forestry work) these can be employed. The spiker can fabricate a light, portable ladder which can be carried from tree to tree. If two people are spiking, one could stand on the other's shoulders while driving the nails. Perhaps one solution to this problem would be to spike in the winter, with several feet of snow on the ground, using skis or snowshoes.

It might be a good idea to employ two people anyway, with one acting as a lookout. It cannot be stressed too strongly that spiking is a potentially dangerous activity. To be taken in the act by Freddies would more than likely result in criminal charges of some sort; to be taken in the act by loggers or other rednecks might well result in a far worse fate. Be careful.

When should one spike? Since spiking is somewhat time-consuming (a thorough job of spiking a single sale might take several working days), one should not wait until the last minute before the trees are scheduled to fall. Ideally, trees should be spiked, and warning given, well before bidding on a sale

should be notified. Notifying the local media is probably neither necessary nor desirable in most cases. As has been said, the Freddies like to keep spiking cases quiet. They will probably quietly drop a timber sale rather than publicize sabotage, and since the name of the game should be saving wilderness and trees, this should be perfectly acceptable to the monkeywrencher. Needless to say, the warning should be ANONYMOUS, and the less clues as to the identity of the sender, the better. The notice need only say that a large number of trees in the such-and-such timber sale have been spiked and give reasons for the action, if that can be done without giving a clue as to the sender. The sender should be extremely careful not to leave any clues in or on the letter itself. A good method would be to use a rented typewriter. Leave no finger-prints on either the paper or the envelope, and mail from a "neutral" location (like a large city). Properly done, spiking should be a reasonably safe means of sabotage, but one which has definite potential as a method of saving wilderness.

In most states, possession of tear-gas (or C.N. and C.S. gas), without a license is a *felony*. Improper use of teargas and use without a permit is a *felony* in most states — yes, there are standards for using the stuff. Transportation across state lines is covered by a batch of federal laws that carry heavy sentences — at least they're heavy to me.

— Ranger Flathead

Dear *EF!*

In your Brigid edition, Mooncrow discussed the use of smoke bombs to slow down the enemy in the Dear Ned Ludd column. While I agree that the use of this interesting tool can be effective, I would like to point out that the possession of smoke bombs is legal and the use of smoke bombs for pure mischief and harassment would most likely be a misdemeanor violation, but this is not the case for tear-gas.

In most states, possession of tear-gas (or C.N. and C.S. gas), without a license is a *felony*. Improper use of teargas and use without a permit is a *felony* in most states — yes, there are standards for using the stuff. Transportation across state lines is covered by a batch of federal laws that carry heavy sentences — at least they're heavy to me.

— Ranger Flathead

Dear *EF!*

A note on heavy equipment: Sugar in the gas tank does not work. Sand or other grit in the lubrication oil is still best but you must get around the strainer filter found on much equipment. A little at a time poured down the dipstick spout and rammed down with the dipstick is just one way. Also, the cheap plastic handles for holding spray paint cans are great for night work. You simply point and pull the trigger and never have to spray paint the palm of your hand again.

— *In The West*

NO EVIDENCE

The basic principles are:

- 1) Don't leave anything at the site that can be connected with you.
- 2) Don't take anything away with you that can be connected with the site.

Wear coveralls or common work clothes. They are practical, and their parts, like buttons, are not likely to arouse suspicion, should they be lost on site. Use a common color for the same reason.

Minimize what you wear and take with you onto the site. Remember, if you don't have it with you, you can't drop it for the authorities to pick up later.

Use common work gloves. The cotton knit ones are cheap, common, and easily cleaned or disposed of.

Remove fingerprints from everything before you enter the site. Don't forget to clean-off internal parts like flashlight lens, bulb, and batteries and radio batteries. Also, insides of cases and tool boxes. Anything found by the authorities will be fingerprinted in every conceivable place you could leave a fingerprint. Don't leave footprints. Wear a common kind of work boot or shoe. Cover them with a heavy cloth bag or wrap to blank-out the sole. Cotton duck canvas and burlap work well and are easily disposed of.

Avoid leaving tire tracks. This is hard unless your vehicle stays on pavement. Use a common brand, size, and style of tire. Avoid damp or muddy ground. Generally, if you stay on compacted roads and use the same roads that site workers use there shouldn't be much problem. If you must drive where tracks will be conspicuous, sweep with a branch or broom or drag a large branch tied in such a way that it can be released quickly while driving. This is often useless on wet ground.

Use top-quality tools. Tools that break cause injury. They also leave evidence. Stay with common U.S. brands like Proto, Thorsen, Challenger, Utica, Bonney, Wright, Snap-On, New Britain, SK, Diamond, Ridgid, H.K. Porter, Chanellock, Craftsman, etc. Avoid, at any price, tools made in Taiwan or Hong Kong.

Tools like wrenches and bolt-cutters leave marks, so dress-up their working surfaces with a stone or file afterwards. Better yet, remove the broken bolts, nuts, and chain link pieces, etc., carry them off site, and throw them far away. Anything written should be either innocuous or coded. Best never to write anything related to the action.

Use deliberate "false evidence" very carefully. If no real evidence is left behind, the scattering of false evidence is a waste of time. It can also backfire and/or get an innocent person or group into trouble.

Remove dirt, mud, grease, oil, paint, etc. from tools and clothes as soon as possible. Use an ultraviolet light to check for special markers. If you suspect a special marker dye, dispose of the article. Clean tools of plating chips or paint chips before and after the action (remember: you worked on your green pickup yesterday with the same wrench, and if you leave green paint on the bulldozer or have yellow bulldozer paint on your wrench, it may be incriminating).

Think. The length of your step

is evidence. Your blood is evidence. Watch for infrared cameras or any strange electronic equipment. Don't photodocument your action (surprisingly some people do!), and never tell anyone who doesn't need to know.

Avoid suspicion in the first place. Be conspicuous when appropriate. Act normal. Try to use clothing and equipment that have other legitimate uses. Don't hide anything that wouldn't be hidden under normal circumstances. Use big tool boxes that can be used to hide things in a "legitimate" manner. Prepare your story/alibi in advance.

— *Happy riding,
Rough Horse*



Where I live, there must be three different paths to enlightenment for every inhabitant. A friend of mine once said this is the only place (Santa Fe) he had ever been where the vibes travel vertically instead of horizontally. That's all right; I'm not knocking it, and I like what it's done for me. But if what one learns from the inner voyage, the vision quest, the acupuncture treatment,aura balancing, or whatever is never brought to bear on concrete reality, what good is it? Enlightenment is said to increase one's ability to love, but all the love a person can feel and verbally express is so much air until that love is expressed by action. What does it mean to love the Earth if one never gives any time and energy to help protect Her from those who wish only to dominate and abuse Her? What does it mean to love another person if one is never willing to stand hand-in-hand or back-to-back to defend your common interests? Enlightenment is said to be a way to increase one's personal power, but to what use is the power being put if not to defend one's own environment and personal values?

Have you ever noticed that many (if not all) of the techniques supposed to raise consciousness are derived from heavily overpopulated countries like China and India? Since effective birth control methods are only about 25 years old, it makes one wonder if enlightenment techniques evolved as a means of coping with the stress of too many people and no way to get away from them except going inside oneself. I've noticed there is no need to chant a mantra to calm myself if I'm surrounded by wilderness, whether it's forest or desert. Now, I can certainly see the value in having a way to stay calm when some s.o.b. is trying to run you down with a bulldozer. But let's not lose sight of the objective, which is to get the s.o.b. and his bulldozer out of the wilderness. The reason for staying calm is to enable you to fight or to passively resist more effectively whenever you come into conflict with another person.

Since people are each unique and different and each one has his or her own way of doing things and his or her own expectations about how other people should act, it's just a fact of life that people are not nice and give the other person what s/he wants (and expect nice ness in return)? Or should one be powerful, take what one wants and expect that the other person will try to take what s/he wants? The advantage that nonviolent resistance has is that it permits a person to be both at the same time. Of course, the disadvantage is that

nonviolent protestors are protected from violence by the opposing party only through social norms (condemning violence as "unenlightened"). Thus, violent behavior becomes more illegal than non-violent illegal behavior. If you recall the lessons of history, you know that in some circumstances passive resistance will just make it easier for the King or other Boss to chop you down. Even in this country at this time, publicity is very important to the success of nonviolent resistance against authority so that authority attracts the social injunction on violence. And violent resistance against authority should be carried on, as Ed Abbey advises, only at night and with the personal mission of your parents.

But whether resistance is violent or nonviolent, each person has to decide whether s/he values the process or the outcome more. For some people, it is most important to protect the land, no matter what kind of behavior it requires. Such people were hailed as heroes in WWII and other battles for the good of the tribe, city, state or nation. Other people would rather lose the battle than behave in a way they find to be reprehensible. Such people have been martyred and hailed as saints in the past. No matter which technique you use, being a saint or hero depends primarily on whether or not your side wins, because the winner writes the history books.

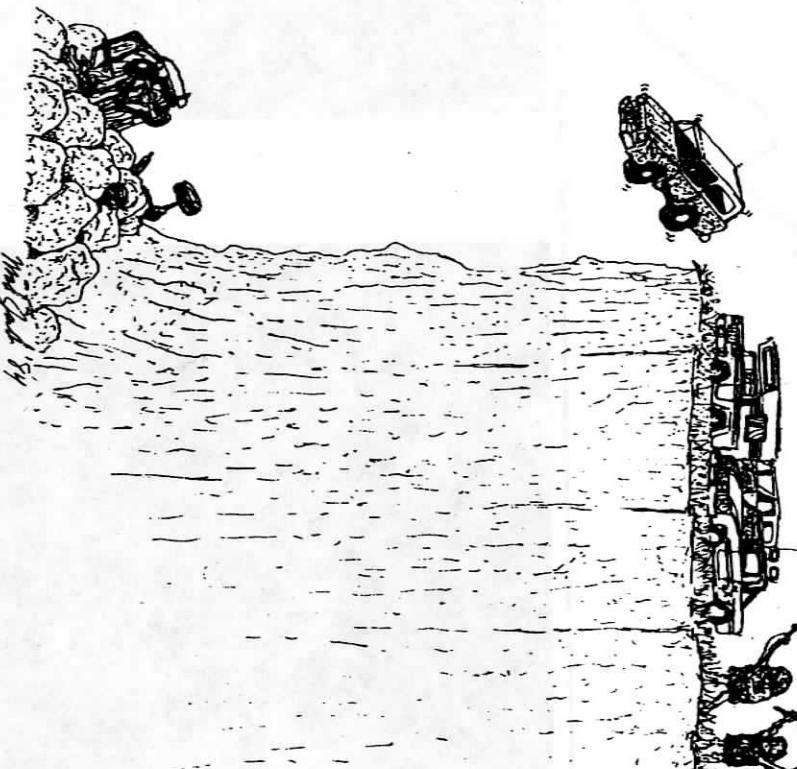
"Being a true, fullblooded (57 varieties of ancestors) American, I believe very sincerely in winning. And I believe that the more different strategies that are employed, the better chance people have of winning their common objective, given that they don't get to arguing about their different expectations of one another and forget the values they hold in common. And given that they do *something*. If you can't travel to put your body in front of a bulldozer and physically oppose attempts to rape the Earth, write or call somebody — your congressman, a friend who can travel, or the newspapers. If you're too busy with your work to do that, take 30 seconds and write a check. If you're too broke to do that, sell tee-shirts, trinkets, and snake oil. If you're too impatient to do any of the above, spike a road, pull up survey stakes, or whatever your imagination and ethics allow.

If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem. If you don't object, you give permission. And if you just keep sitting there meditating on your chakras, someday you may have no other way to escape the pressures of too many people competing for too few resources.

— *Oh, Nirvana!*

*Don't you wait for me.
For I'm braving through
the wilderness*

*Monkeygururuching to be free.
(to the tune of "Oh, Susanna")*



— *Sincerely,
Cartirrat, MN*

Pleistocene Four-Wheel Drive Jump

Page 15

EARTH FIRST!

March 20, 1984

THE 1984 ROAD SHOW

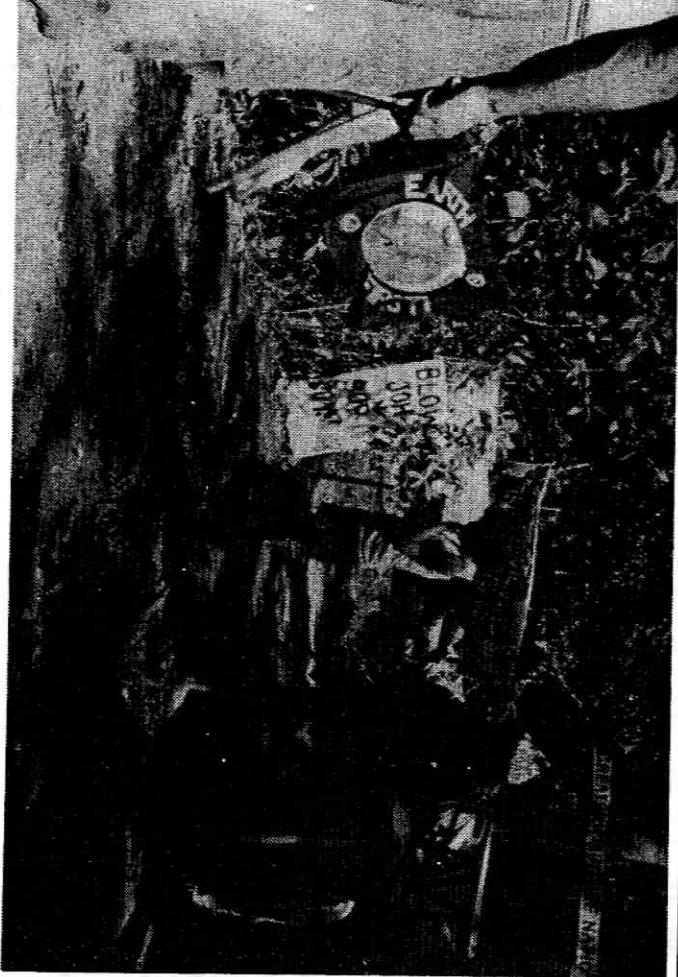


Reminiscent of the Rock 'n' Roll tours of the 50's, the 1984 Earth First! Road Show cut a broad swath across the countryside and sparked enthusiasm everywhere it stopped. In little over five weeks and 9,000 miles of highway, the Road Show was seen by more than 3,000 people coast to coast.

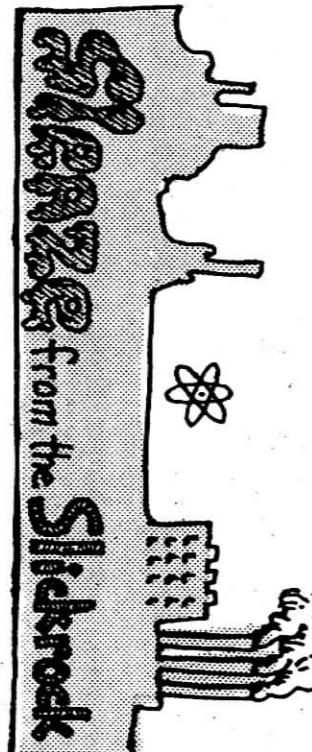
Using a unique blend of music, information, humor and rising speechifying, along with meetings of local activists, the Road Show was a great success and a good time was had by all.

Joining the Road Show this year, Australian rainforest activist John Seed brought first-hand accounts of recent victories in Australia and the Solomon Islands against rainforest logging. John also presented the film "Give Trees A Chance" about the successful blockade of Terriana Creek which resulted in the halting of all rainforest logging in New South Wales and the formation of six new national parks. This action led up to the massive blockade against the Franklin River Dam in southwest Tasmania last year where over 1400 protesters were arrested. The Franklin Blockade resulted in the Conservative Federal government of Australia being replaced by the pro-environment Labor Party which stopped the dam and initiated many other positive environmental reforms as well.

Also with the Road Show this year were Cecilia Ostrom, well-known wilderness singer from the Oregon Coast, and Mike Roselle, Earth First! agitation engineer. And, of course, there was Digger!



Rainforest activists in northern Queensland, Australia, trying to stop a road in the Greater Daintree National Park, are burying themselves to the neck in the bulldozer's path.



by The Head of Joaquin

I must tell you this story, a vision of the future, related to me by my mechanic/philosopher friend Tom Tom. He swears that it is true; that it will be true.

Calvin Black, the Little Kingfish of San Juan County, Utah. His name has been mentioned here before. He is a public official but he is more like self-appointed royalty. The Reign of Calvin Black is a sad fact of life. Calvin does not have a very good environmental record. He does not like trees. He doesn't like cactus. He doesn't think much of animals, with one exception: he, of course, likes to shoot them. Game animals, therefore fear Calvin and resent his disregard for their right to survive. But one day, the game animals of SE Utah decided to DO something.

They organized. They met in a small meadow east of Blanding, marched into Calvin Black's famous Elk Ridge Cabin. And they ate him. It was, my friends, the first time that a reign was called on account of game... ahem.

THE BURR TRAIL BATTLE, CONTINUED

We can never breathe easy, can we? Last autumn a House committee killed a bill that would have provided preliminary funding for the eventual upgrading, realignment and paving of the Burr Trail. The asphalt road, if built, would cost taxpayers \$25 million. In an age of incredible deficits, in a state

where taxpayers are in revolt over proposed tax increases, why are we even discussing this ridiculous project? I recently read a letter from some guy in Escalante. He was complaining that he had to commute 2 hours each way to his drill site on Tarantula Mesa. Paving the Trail would save him about 45 minutes each day on the road. Well, gosh. Gee whiz. Let's all dig down deep — If very man, woman and child in the State of Utah would chip in five bucks, we could help this poor bastard out.

But he's not the only poor bastard around here. Engineers from Cramer & Noble of St. George, Utah, are completing a study of the road at a cost of \$75,000 paid for by taxpayers (like you and me). And a NPS ranger from one of the National Parks adjacent to the Burr Trail, said resignedly that the asphalt is an inevitable reality.

Bullshit. Economically, this project is ridiculous; environmentally, it's obscene. This is one of many battles, my friends, that we cannot lose. I will keep you posted.

MOAB — A GHOST TOWN

Moab, the former "Uranium Capital of the World," is becoming a ghost town. The uranium industry is collapsing, the price of concentrate has plummeted from \$44 to \$8 a pound. Recently, Atlas Minerals announced that it was shutting down its mill and three mines, and laying off as many as 200 employees. Whether the plant is permanently shut down, is open to conjecture.

Nature: Because it hurts to remove the glasses, we rarely relate to nature. We instead relate through our culture, it's our culture that relates to nature — and our culture is deeply prejudiced against nature.

For reasons I will explain, our culture believes that nature is uncivilized, that success and status are primarily gained by obtaining distance from, or power over, nature. The essence of the problem is that as adults or authorities we, and the people-made environment, become the acculturating agents of our culture. Individually and collectively, we are our culture and institutions. As such, we imbue the next generation with the same anti-nature bias into which we were born. It happened to Bacon, Descartes, and Darwin. It happened to most of our institutions, including Christianity.

Because people are apart of the ecosystem, stress that is placed on the ecosystem is also placed on people. The arms race and most other socialills are a direct outcome of our excessive impact upon nature in people and the planet. People are upset about our dilemma but don't react because in people, nature exists as our emotionality, our self-preservation survival feelings. Our culturally conditioned

discrimination against our nature, against our feelings, produces

SURVIVAL: AN EMOTION FOR SANITY

by Mike Cohen

RFD #1, Lubec, ME 04652

"Wrong perceptions of the real world result in the madness so many organizations seek desperately to correct," states James Berry in "A New Consciousness" (*Earth First!*, Samhain edition, November 1983). But in his article, Mr. Berry makes the mistake of relying upon the same authorities, logic, symbols and process to identify and rectify the problems he is attempting to solve. That's a trap to avoid if our relationship with the planet is to improve. It's like relying on a member of the Klu Klux Klan to give you accurate information about blacks. No, Mr. Berry, it is neither Bacon, Descartes nor Christianity that is the root of our ecological crisis. Like ourselves and most of our institutions, they too were misguided by the anti-nature bias of the culture into which they and we were born. The madness we must correct is our bigoted acculturating process. That's no easy task. The facts suggest that although at birth we're a child of the Earth, a "chip off the old planet," we are, through conditioning, brought up as Americans, unknown to ourselves, since birth we have had emotionally glued onto our face a pair of cultural glasses that taint and warp until they Americanize our perceptions of

The mill, which is situated just 100 yards from Arches National Park, has been a major polluter in the past, sometimes blanketing the valley in a thick layer of foul-smelling smog. Good riddance.

CAMPING ETIQUETTE AND THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

Spring is approaching, my friends, I once marked the arrival of spring by my first lizard sightings, the return of the white-throated swifts, the blooming of the locoweed, the first green of the curly dock. Now spring has become a time to hide — to cringe. It is marked by crowded highways, filled with Winniebagos and Airstreams and... yes, amigos...

Listen to me. In 1971, Canyonlands National Park issued less than 300 backcountry permits. This year the number will probably exceed 10,000. And 75% of those permits will be issued during the months of April and May. Imagine over 100 persons camping in Chesler Park. Do you call that wilderness experience? I call it insanity. I also call it tragic proof that many of us "rugged individualists" are cut from the same herd animal mold that can't find the bathroom.

The National Parks in Southern Utah — Canyonlands, Bryce, Arches, Natural Bridges and Capitol Reef — cannot continue to endure this kind of punishment. Keep in mind the following helpful hints:

1) From the end of March until early June, the campgrounds and backcountry in the park areas just mentioned will be crowded, especially from Wednesday to Sunday. Try to get time off during the earlier part of the week.

2) If you go to the backcountry, don't crowd your fellow backpackers. I swear to God, I have seen hikers set up their camp 50 feet from someone else who until that moment had been enjoying the solitude. Spread out.

3) Don't try to roadside camp in National Parks. If you're arriving

apathy. For this reason we're often blocked from acting in behalf of our own and the planet's survival. As exemplified by smoking hazardous cigarettes, acculturation into mainstream America can all but nullify our protective self-preservation feelings and cause a lack of full concern about our health — our poisonous air and water, toxic wastes, radioactivity and acid rain. Far less than 1/4 million Americans participate in environmental activism, yet 22 million of us wrote Congress and defeated the 10% tax on savings account dividends. Obviously we're not prejudiced against making money. To the contrary, it provides power over and secure, relatively stable womb environment has been shown to subconsciously remember the womb as an emotional euphoria against which the periodically stressful post-natal environment of "nature" is measured. Our culture doesn't recognize that the womb and Mother Earth are one in the same. Similarly, most of our other cultural and technological concepts are not congruent with the way the planet works. Most American infants learn that their culture provides a womblike protection from nature's tension-producing fluctuations — heat, cold, thirst, hunger

and loneliness. What evolves is a biased pro-culture, pro-technology, anti-nature mentality that is socio-economically reinforced every day of our lives.

This addictive mentality is the underlying cause of our environmental and social problems. It runs amok because it's a subconscious force that we have not yet addressed, properly symbolized or recognized as a deep seated prejudice against nature. It contaminates our objectivity and leads us to scapegoat Descartes and Christianity. What is eminently important about recognizing this dynamism is that once acknowledged, prejudice can be subdued as aptly demonstrated by the civil rights, women's rights and labor movements.

To reverse our anti-nature conditioning, we at the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute let direct contact with nature teach people to perceive their unacculturated human nature at birth to be identical with, and as exploited by culture as is the Planet Earth. Our students experientially learn to enjoy nature's fluctuations, to inject their life-preservation feelings into their relationships with the planet, institutions and individuals. This approach has been shown to strengthen their wholeness and self-preservation feelings by reducing their internal and external conflicts with nature's

The wilderness is not "just" limited to what we can see and hear and smell. It's also the way it *feels*. The late afternoon light on the spires and pinnacles of Chesler Park can't feel the same when it's being viewed by a couple of hundred humans at the same time. Solitude is a vital and irreplaceable part of the wilderness experience and it calls for sacrifice on our part.

I propose the "Fallow wilderness" approach. In much the same way Midwest farmers give their fields a chance to rest, we need to do the same for our wild places. Select one of your favorite haunts, a place you love, and don't go there for two years. Leave it alone. Take pleasure in knowing that one less person is impacting (by their mere presence) that area. At the end of those two years, return tearfully to that place and renew and revitalized yourself among the trees and the rocks and the deep blue skies. But at the same time, pledge yourself to give another year to your favorite places a rest.

Of course, you're saying, why should I make such a sacrifice? Nobody else will. Sure. Everyone else acts like a stupid idiot. Why shouldn't I? Right? Look. The longest journey begins with a single step. So let's do it.

Good God! My pet duck just ate a bag of mothballs. He's going... Jesus... hey, give me some of those you wretched little bird or I'll bite your beak off. Wait a minute... oh, my goodness! The courage! always wanted, but never had... And what's this? Hmmm. Not bad. What? I don't care what you say, you degenerate bastard, they look like raisins to me. And keep your red pencil off this, Foreman! No more editorial discretion or there's going to be hell to pay, I tell you. I ca—

(Addendum by Oscar: The battered head of Joaquin can be reached at the Moab Mausoleum, Moab, Utah.)

fluctuating processes; it is therapeutic, reduces apathy and retards alienation.

Mother Earth is a living, experienced, knowledgeable demonstration model of the functions and survival of the life process. Life-preservation feelings are her uncultivated voice. We would best heed them rather than only listen to misguided scientists and ideologists, for deep inside we each know that our survival is an emotional issue.

Michael J. Cohen, Ed.D., is the director of the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute and author of *Prejudice Against Nature: A Guide for the Liberation of Self and Planet*, CobbleSmith, 1983.

Those who insist their prejudices cannot recognize the same. Similarly, most of our other environment has been shown to subconsciously remember the womb as an emotional euphoria against which the periodically stressful post-natal environment of "nature" is measured. Our culture doesn't recognize that the womb and Mother Earth are one in the same. Similarly, most of our other cultural and technological concepts are not congruent with the way the planet works. Most American infants learn that their culture provides a womblike protection from nature's tension-producing fluctuations — heat, cold, thirst, hunger

Aren't most Americans prejudiced against nature?
by Dr. Michael J. Cohen, Director, National Audubon Society Expedition Institute, \$17.90
Available at your library or bookstore

COBBLESMITH
FREEPORT, MAINE 04032



USGS TOPO MAPS

JUST \$2.00

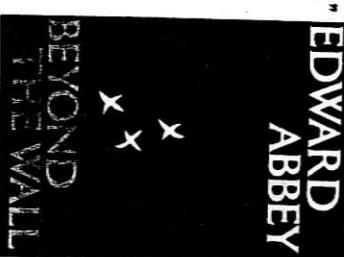
The US Geological Survey sells you their topo maps for \$2.25 and most private dealers charge \$3.50 or more. Earth First! sells them to you for only \$2.00! To order, simply send us a list of the maps you want (in alphabetical order by state specifying 7½ to 15 minute quads) with a check to "Earth First!" at **num order of 5 maps or \$10.** Be sure to use the correct USGS name and scale for your maps or there will be a delay in ordering. Maps will be shipped directly to you by USGS and you should receive them about 2 weeks from the time you send us your order. Contact the USGS (or EFP) for state indices. Order maps from Earth First!, 230 West 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95226. Special USGS maps (National Parks, States, 1:250,000 and others costing \$3.60 from USGS) are \$3.00 from Earth First!.

Beyond the Wall
By **Edward Abbey**

What do Wallace Stegner, Edward Hoagland, Jim Harrison, Thomas McGuane, and James Dickey have in common with Larry McMurtry? They all agree that Abbey is "the Thoreau of the American West." **EDWARD ABBEY**

• First Edition

Hardcover
Signed by Edward Abbey
\$25 from EARTH FIRST!
POB 235, Ely, NV 89301
LIMITED OFFER



BOOKS FOR SALE

A. Traven
Desert Solitaire. Hardbound first edition. With dust jacket. Autographed.
The Monkey Wrench Gang. Hardbound first edition. With dj.
Slickrock. Hardbound first edition with dust jacket.
Oversize photo book with Philip Hyde.
Black Sun. Hardbound with dust jacket.

B. Traven
Rebellion of the Hanged. Hardbound first edition, US 1952 worn dj.

General from the Jungle. Hardbound 1st w/dj

The Carreta. Hardbound 1st ed. w/dj

The White Rose. Hardbound 1st w/dj

The Kidnapped Saint. Hardbound 1st w/dj

The Death Ship. Paperback.

To the Honorable Miss S Ret Marut. Paperback.

Creation of the Sun & the Moon. Paperback.

Assorted

Mountain Man, Vardis Fisher. Hardbound w/dj (Donner party)

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

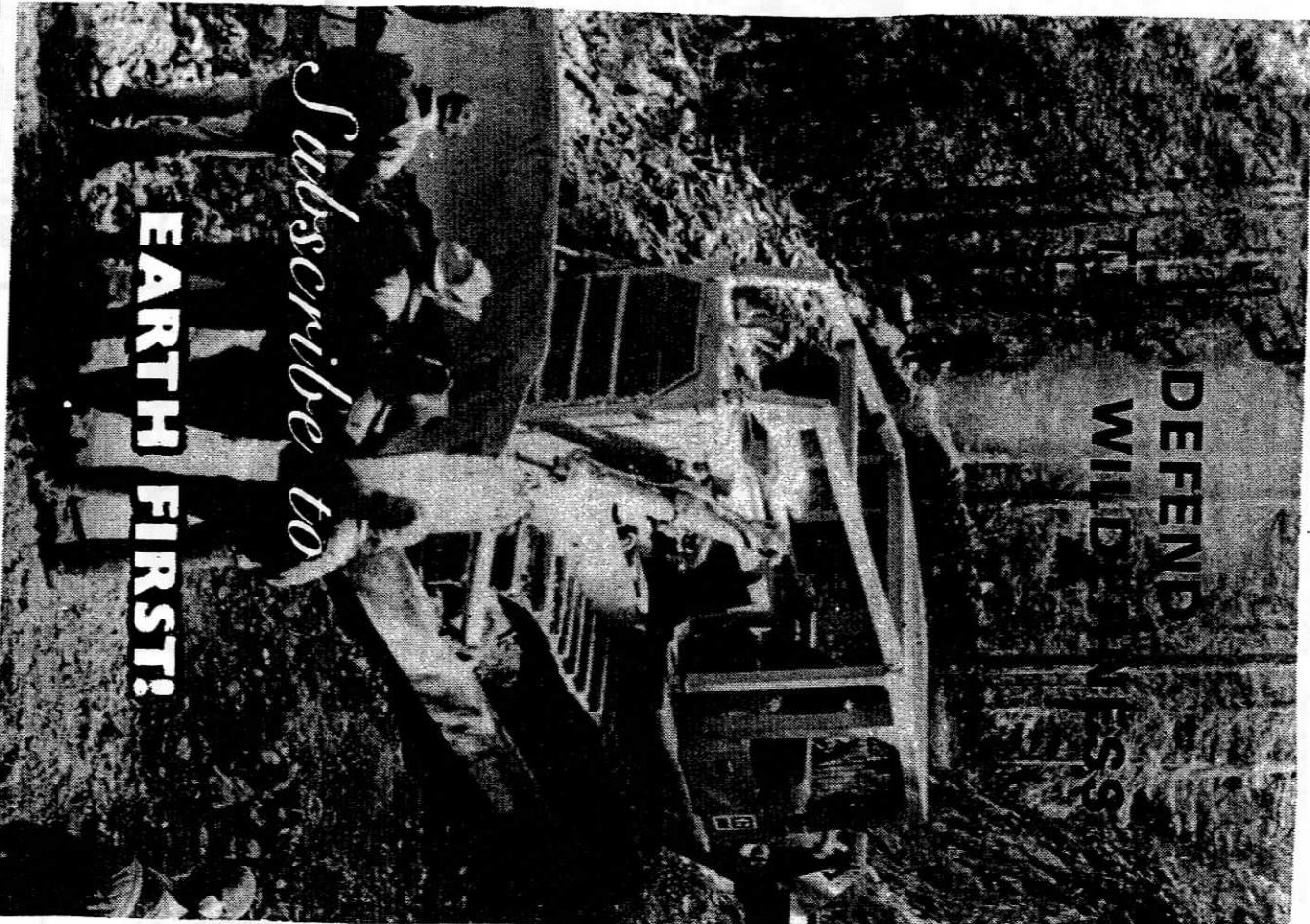
\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

\$10.00

THE GREAT EARTH FIRST! SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN



WILD
DEEN

Subscriptions to Earth First!
fund most of the work of the Earth First! movement: the Bald Mountain Road Blockade, the RARE II lawsuit, EF! state wilderness proposals, expenses for traveling EF! organizers and much more. Not to mention publishing the most exciting and innovative publication in the environmental movement! With more subscribers, we can not only reach more environmental activists with the Earth First! message but we will also have more money to do the hard work of no-compromise

* **SECOND PRIZE** – Any regularly scheduled backpack trip with Howie Wolke's Wild Horizons Expeditions in the Northern Rocky Mountains or the deserts of Utah or Arizona. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)

- * **ONE OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS** - Your choice of any EF! t-shirt, hat or calendar.
- * **FIVE OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS** - Your choice of any two EF! bumperstickers or 2 sheets of Silent Agitators.
- * **GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS** - For each gift subscription you give, you receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice or a sheet of Silent Agitators.

ate with ethics, vision, passion and courage.

Our goal is to double the number of paid subscribers to **Earth First!** during the next year. And we need your help! Awareness of **Earth First!** is best spread by word of mouth. YOU can help us reach more

tree-huggers and sagebrush-lovers. YOU can help us fight for natural diversity wherever it is threatened. And to further encourage you to help us gain more subscribers, we are launching the **GREAT EARTH FIRST! SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST**. Prizes will be given for the number of new subscriptions you help us get:

***GRAND PRIZE - 10 DAY FLOAT TRIP ON THE LOWER CAN-**
YONS OF THE RIO GRANDE
with Kingfisher Float Trips.
(Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)

subscribe. Put your name in the "Referred By" space in the subscription form in all of those copies of *EFI*. Or send us the names and addresses of people to whom we should send free sample copies of *Earth First!* We'll mark your name in the "Referred By" space in all those copies we send out. All subscriptions coming in will be tallied. As soon as you get 5 or 10 subscriptions credited to you, we'll let you know and you can order your prize. The GRAND PRIZE (and Second and Third) will be determined on November 1, 1984.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent movement and serves as a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement and to fund a variety of Earth First! actions. **Please subscribe or**

Our list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias. **GIFT**
SUBSCRIPTIONS

LIFE TIME SUBSCRIPTIONS

Is red check mark every year? Want to really help insure that you'll get *Earth First! The Radical* *mail for life* (yours or ours — whichever is shorter)? subscriber! Send us \$250 and you've got it. Or, If you deductible contribution of \$600 or more to the Earth Fund and you will receive a lifetime subscription to *Earth*

Introduce others to Earth First! and receive the EFT bumpersticker of your choice.

EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL



T-SHIRTS

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS—The Monkeywrencher's shirt. Drawing by Bill Turk. Silver design on black or black design on white. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN WOMEN'S FRENCH CUT. Black only 50/50.

TOOLS — John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new. Black design on tan or blue. 100% cotton.

THE GLEN CANYON DAMN — Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather. 75% cotton/25% polyester.

FUCK BECHTEL — Tell the ultimate multinational corporation what you think of them. Designed by Bill Turk. Red and black "Bechtel Logo" on blue. 100% cotton.

EARTH FIRST! — Fist with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth" in black on green or red or green on yellow. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN FRENCH CUT IN WOMEN'S SIZES — 50/50.

PRICES FOR EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS

postpaid prices
\$8.50
\$9.00
\$1.00
\$1.25
\$1.00
\$7.00
\$3.00
\$2.00
\$3.50
\$25.00
\$20.00

T-shirts
French-cut T-shirts
Bumperstickers
Silent Agitators (30 EF! or 10 Coors)
Monkeywrenches
EF! Camouflage Baseball Caps
1984 Earth First! Calendar
1984 Western Wilderness Calendar
Li'l Green Songbook
Hayduke Lives Patches
Beyond the Wall
Good News

EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS ORDER FORM

Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to: Earth First!, POB 235, Ely, NV 89301. Write us for details on wholesale orders. Please send cash for orders of \$5 or less. Please allow 5 weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received by then). First class delivery can be arranged.

how many

T-SHIRTS

EF! Fist Size Color
French cut or regular

EARTH FIRST!

Glen Canyon Damn
Size Color
black on green or red or green on yellow. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN FRENCH CUT IN WOMEN'S SIZES — 50/50.

SILENT AGITATORS

Tools Size Color
French cut or regular

BUMPERSTICKERS

Earth First!
Rednecks for Wilderness
Boycott Coors "Beer"
Hayduke Lives
Anyone But Reagan

CALENDARS

1984 Earth First! Calendar
1984 Western Wilderness Calendar

SNAKE OIL

Monkeywrench(s)
EF! Camouflage Baseball Cap(s)
Li'l Green Songbook(s)
Hayduke Lives Patches

BOOKS

Beyond the Wall
Good News

SEND TO:

OKAY, HERE'S

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

GOOD NEWS

We have about 20 first edition hardcover copies of *Good News*, Ed Abbey's outstanding novel of after the fall of civilization. All are signed by Abbey. These are definitely collector's items and we are charging accordingly! \$20 postpaid. They won't last so order yours now.

ONLY \$3 postpaid

CALENDAR

THE 1984 EARTH FIRST!

WHILE THEY LAST —
THE 1984 EARTH FIRST!

ALL ARE SIGNED BY ABBEY. THESE ARE DEFINITELY COLLECTOR'S ITEMS AND WE ARE CHARGING ACCORDINGLY! \$20 POSTPAID. THEY WON'T LAST SO ORDER YOURS NOW.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

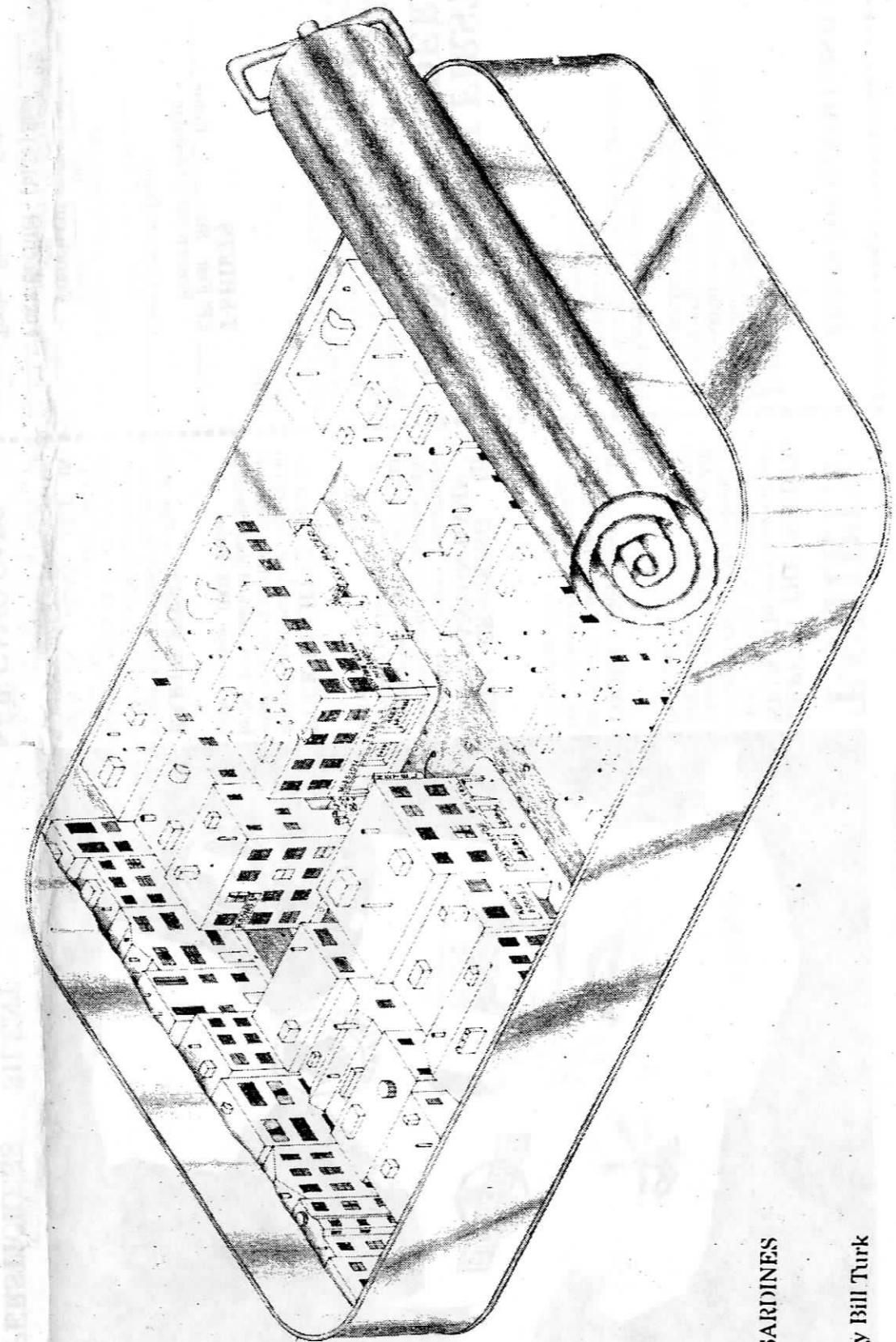
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



by Bill Tracy
SARDINES

BOX 235
ELY, NEVADA 89301

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Chico, California
PERMIT NO. 700

TO: